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Cover:
Soapstone carving by Kadlo, Pond Inlet.
(courtesy of Northern Images Yellowknife)

Letter of Transmittal

The Honourable John C. Munro, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the 1983 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The past year was one of progress in the evolution towards responsible government. It began with participation of elected members of our Executive Council in the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Constitution, followed by your announcement of expanded responsibilities [illegible] elected executive members, and culminating [illegible] Territorial General Election.

Participation in the election for the Legislative Assembly was at a very high level, with strong candidates from all ethnic groups, and a voter turnout of 70 percent. Demonstrated interest by such a broad range of Territorial residents in their political future has never been higher.

The Ninth Legislative Assembly, whose term ended in September 1983, deserves a good deal of credit for enhancing the political credibility of the Assembly and the responsiveness of the Government of the N.W.T. to the needs of residents.

While we suffered some economic set-backs during the year — particularly with the temporary closing of two mines and lower prices for fur — generally we weathered the recession reasonably well with people showing initiative and planning for the future.

One sector of our economy of great cultural and financial importance to so many of our residents is the arts and crafts industry. In this year's report we have highlighted representative examples of the very fine art and craft work being done by people of all cultural heritages and in all regions of the Northwest Territories.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Parker

John H. Parker,
Commissioner.

Elected Leader's Message

The year 1983 marked the closing of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories and my final year as Leader of the Elected Executive. Much progress was made in the political development of the government since the beginning of this Assembly.

In 1983 an announcement was made which would greatly increase the responsibility and authority of elected members. The Leader of the Elected Executive was appointed deputy chairman of the Executive Council; the Minister of Finance was appointed chairman of the Financial Management Board; and the Executive Committee became the Executive Council.

In the last four years, with the advice and encouragement of Commissioner John Parker, the Executive Council evolved to a responsible consensus cabinet. Elected ministers are now accountable for all government programs, establish government priorities and provide direction for future development. As Leader of the Elected Executive, I have acted as chairman of the priorities and planning committee, have been responsible for intergovernmental affairs, and in association with other ministers have represented the Government of the Northwest Territories at national constitutional conferences.

On March 15 and 16 the Minister and Associate Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development (the Hon. James Wah-Shee and the Hon. Dennis Patterson), the Hon. Richard Nerysoo and I attended the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights in Ottawa. Considerable progress was made in educating the provinces on the needs and aspirations of aboriginal people and the conference concluded with the signing of an accord directed at amending the Constitution. The amendment, to be introduced in federal and provincial parliaments, required that further conferences concerning aboriginal rights would be held, the first scheduled within the next 12 months. The accord also guaranteed equal aboriginal and treaty rights to male and female persons and protected rights that might be acquired in future land claims agreements. The passage of the 1983 Constitutional Conference Accord by federal and provincial governments is an important step towards the resolution of aboriginal rights. The Northwest Territories' Legislative Assembly ratified the accord during its last session, September, 1983.

However, the accord did not redress all the outstanding issues concerning the Northwest Territories. Among other issues, future conferences will deal with the repeal of parts 1(e) and (f) of section 42 of the charter. In its present form section 42 provided through the amending formula for the extension of provincial boundaries northward into the Territories and provincial input to the creation of new provincial jurisdictions. A number of alternatives to this section have been drafted and will be put forward with the hope of reaching a provincial consensus.

Federal-provincial cooperation was one of the topics of discussion at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Premiers' Conference which I attended in Toronto from August 8-11. Concern for economic recovery prompted discussion of three of the major economic issues confronting Canada: international trade, regional development priorities and job creation. In 1983 these issues all impacted the Northwest Territories. The European Economic Community banned seal skin imports and lobbying began to protest the leg-hold trap. Development impact zone groups assessed the effect of non-renewable resource development in their regions. Unemployment in small communities, particularly in the 15-25 age groups, was at least twice the Canadian average.

In 1983 the Government of the Northwest Territories made significant progress in intergovernmental relations.

On behalf of the Executive Council, I was invited to make a presentation to the Special Joint Committee on the reform of the Senate of Canada in Yellowknife on September 21. Our presentation emphasized that individual senators should represent particular regions of the country to provide regional balance in the Federal Parliament and the distribution of senate seats. We proposed that one-third of the number of seats allocated to provinces could be allocated to each of the Territories and that a certain number of seats should be filled by aboriginal people.

Relationships between the Government of the N.W.T. and the Government of Canada have been enhanced by the work of our intergovernmental affairs office established in Ottawa to serve elected Executive Council members. The office assists in arranging meetings with federal cabinet ministers and MP's, particularly those on special and standing committees of the House of Commons. Valuable work was done in 1983 to ensure that the goals and priorities of the Territorial Government were circulated and understood by federal parliamentarians and officials.

As minister responsible for the status of women until June 30, 1983, when the Hon. Dennis Patterson assumed the ministry, I worked towards the establishment of an advisory council to deal with women's issues.

The effort to improve the status of women in the Northwest Territories is in keeping with the government priority of individual and community well-being. This priority was one of nine implemented and promoted by the Executive Council on behalf of the Ninth Legislative Assembly and I am proud that the process developed to achieve the priorities was a success.

On August 18 caucus chairman Bruce McLaughlin and I formally requested the Commissioner to dissolve the Legislative Assembly and call a territorial election. It has been an honour to serve the people of the Northwest Territories during the past four years and I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to my colleagues on the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly for their support.

George Braden
Leader of the Elected Executive

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Commissioner's Activities

John H. Parker
Commissioner

In 1983 one of Commissioner John Parker's major thrusts was the continuing devolution of responsibilities from the Commissioner's office to elected ministers. After consultation with the Honourable John C. Munro, the Departments of Information and Public Works, administered by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner respectively, became the responsibility of elected members of the Executive Council, thus placing all but one department under ministerial control.

Further significant changes to the Executive structure occurred in June. The chairmanship of the Financial Management Board was assumed by the Honourable T. H. Butters, Minister of Finance, with Mr. Parker taking over the deputy chairman's position. The Leader of the Elected Executive moved into the role of deputy chairman of the Executive Council, while the Commissioner continued as chairman. These changes strengthened the roles and responsibilities of the elected members in the move towards responsible government.

The Commissioner's Awards Committee considers nominations and makes recommendation to the Commissioner regarding these awards, which are presented to people who have distinguished themselves by exceptional public service or by acts of bravery.

The award for public service may be presented at three levels: the highest consists of a medal accompanied by a scroll; the second, a scroll; and the third, a letter of commendation. The award for bravery is also at three levels and is presented to individuals who have voluntarily risked their lives in saving or attempting to save the life of another person.

At the opening of the tenth session of the Ninth Assembly, Commissioner Parker announced that the Reverend and Mrs. Gordon Bailey of Yellowknife were to receive the Commissioner's Award for Public Service at the highest level for their service and devotion to northern people. Another recipient of the award at the highest level was Dr. Omond Solandt of Bolton, Ontario, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to scientific development for northern Canada and as first chairman of the Science Advisory Board. For his medical service and his care for the people of the Keewatin, Dr. Jack Hildes, former director of the northern medical unit, received the medal and scroll.

Awards for public service at the second level were to be presented to Betty Stewart for her work at the Aklavik Residential School, and to Bill Westwood for his community service in Coppermine.

At a public ceremony in Gjoa Haven, Mark Tootiak received the Commissioner's medal and scroll for his act of bravery. At Pine Point, Vicki Zaparaniuk received the award for bravery at the second level.

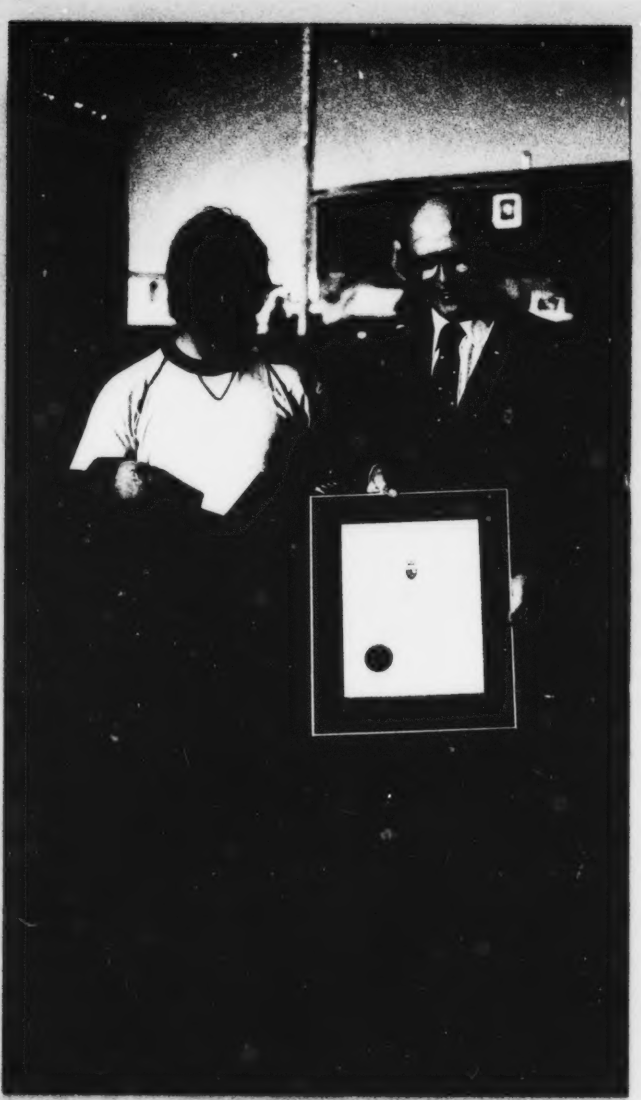
Porcupine quill weaving on bow loom, for which the Dene women of Fort Providence are renowned. (courtesy of Native Women's Association)

In January, Mr. Justice Joseph Potts of Ontario was appointed to head a three-member electoral boundaries commission to study the size and number of constituencies in the N.W.T. Chief Jim Antoine of Fort Simpson and David Alagalak of Eskimo Point served as commission members. Extensive community consultations were carried out and the commission's report to the Legislature recommended that the number of constituencies be increased to 24 and that certain adjustments be made to constituency boundaries. The recommendations, in large measure, were accepted and enacted.

Throughout the year, Commissioner Parker, accompanied by his wife Helen, visited various regions and communities in the N.W.T. Such travel provided him an opportunity to meet with settlement, hamlet and band councils and to hear from individual residents about a variety of community concerns and issues. Community visits also provided an opportunity for a first-hand look at housing conditions and other government projects.

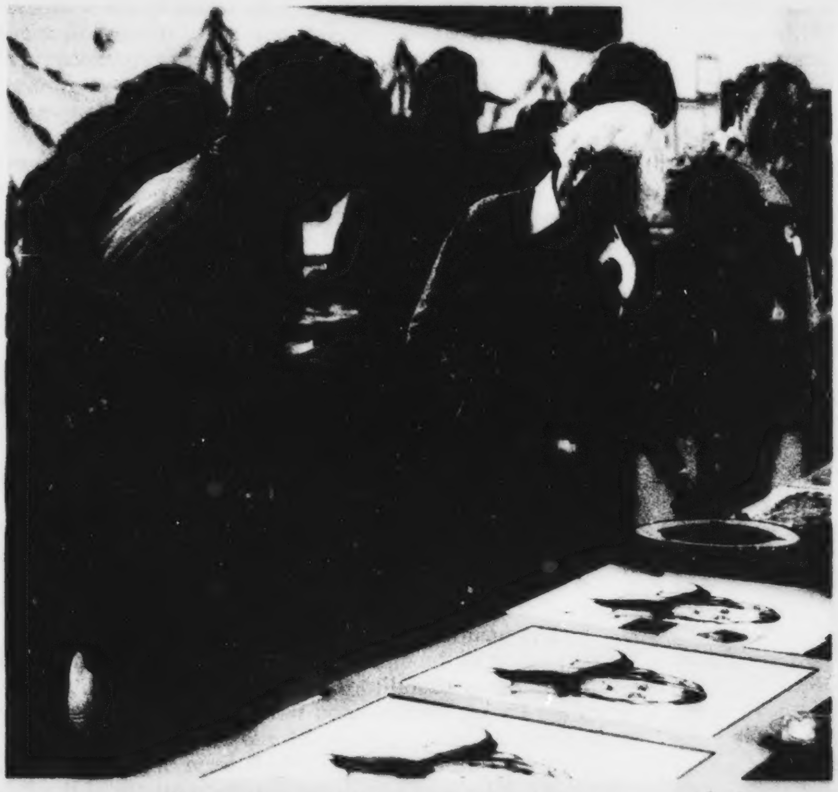
The initial visit of the year was to Fort Resolution in the company of the Honourable Arnold McCallum and the Honourable Richard Nerysoo. They discussed with members of the community the operation of the Slave River sawmill and the formation of a Development Impact Zone Group. Later in January, the Commissioner visited Fort Smith. While there he met with Mayor Vogt and the town council, the Metis local and attended the opening of Breynat Hall.

Commissioner John Parker admires the carvings of Paulatuk artist David Ruben at an exhibition in Inuvik.



Mr. Parker presented the Commissioner's Award for bravery to Mark Tootiak in Gjoa Haven. The Commissioner's award for public service at the highest level was presented to Reverend and Mrs. Gordon Bailey during a ceremony in Yellowknife.

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE
Presented to
Reverend & Mrs. G. M. Bailey



Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau and the Honourable Richard Nerysoo, MLA for Mackenzie Delta, assisted Annie G. Robert in the official opening of the new Fort McPherson community centre named in her honour.

At Pangnirtung, Commissioner Parker joined with community residents to officially open a new bridge over the Duval River. During a visit to Broughton Island the Commissioner presented the certificate of incorporation to the local education authority.

Helen Parker attended a northern arts and crafts show, part of Inuvik's 25th Anniversary celebrations.

At the beginning of March, Commissioner Parker joined Geoffrey Edge, chairman, and other members of the National Energy Board for a visit to Norman Wells, Fort Norman and Fort Simpson, where the board was able to observe pipeline clearing in progress and talk with community residents.

In June, accompanied by Lord Moran, British High Commissioner and Lady Moran, the Commissioner visited Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay, Gjoa Haven and Pelly Bay. Meetings with the council or public meetings were held in each community. Particular concern was expressed about the depressed seal skin prices and the negative impact on the renewable resource sector of the economy, as a result of the lobbying of anti-hunting and trapping groups.

The following month Commissioner Parker spoke to the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Frobisher Bay, where he met with many of the Inuit leaders and representatives. Accompanied by Joe Arlooktoo, MLA, south Baffin communities were visited. At Cape Dorset, after a meeting with the hamlet council, a visit was paid to the West Baffin Eskimo Co-op, where Mr. Parker met with Ashevak, co-op president and other board members. The co-operative was celebrating its 25th anniversary.

During a visit to Broughton Island, the certificate of incorporation for the local education authority was presented on behalf of the Honourable Dennis Patterson to chairman David Kooneeloosie. In Pangnirtung, a meeting was held with the hamlet council. The following day Mr. Parker joined Ipeelee Kilabuk, MLA, and mayor Iola Metuq at the opening ceremony of the bridge over the Duval River. It should be noted that this project was an excellent example of municipal and territorial co-operation. As part of the new tourism promotion strategy, the Commissioner participated in the opening of two new hiking trails. Gordon Smith, secretary, Ministry of State for Social Development, and his wife Lise, accompanied the Parkers on their visit to the south Baffin communities.

A visit was made to Hay River where Mr. Parker met in July with the mayor and town council, and the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Honourable Donald Stewart.

A number of special visitors were welcomed to the Northwest Territories in 1983. In April, His Excellency Governor General Schreyer visited Arctic Bay, Nanisivik, Little Cornwallis Island and the Canadian Expedition to study the Alpha Ridge (CESAR). His Royal Highness Prince Andrew made a brief stop in Yellowknife after a canoe trip down the Nahanni River.

The Commissioner, the Honourable Richard Nerysoo and James Andre welcomed Prime Minister Trudeau to the Northwest Territories at Fort McPherson, where the Prime Minister opened the Annie G. Robert Community Centre. The Prime Minister and the Honourable John C. Munro met with the Executive Council at Inuvik, and Mr. Trudeau participated in the closing ceremonies for Inuvik's 25th anniversary celebration. The Commissioner and Mrs. Parker actively participated in a number of Inuvik anniversary events. Following the Inuvik celebrations, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs visited Rankin Inlet.

The Northwest Territories was also pleased to receive visits from a number of federal and provincial cabinet ministers during 1983. The Honourable Tom Hoyem, Danish Minister responsible for Greenland, visited both Frobisher Bay and Yellowknife in September.

Throughout the year, Commissioner Parker spoke to a number of groups and organizations in the Northwest Territories and southern Canada. His two major themes were his support of political and constitutional development in the north, and the adverse effect of uninformed conservationist groups on the traditional and renewable resource economy.

On February 2 in Yellowknife, the Commissioner opened the tenth session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly. While various economic sectors were experiencing major downturns, he noted in his address that there were reasons for cautious optimism about the days ahead. Indicators of an upswing in the economy were evidenced in such events as clearing of the right of way for the Norman Wells pipeline, drilling programs in the Beaufort Sea and the signing of the $21 million economic development agreement. However, in view of the current economic climate in the N.W.T. and Canada as a whole, it was necessary to apply considerable restraint measures in allocating the budget and to practice good financial management.

The eleventh and final session of the Ninth Assembly was opened by the Commissioner in Yellowknife on August 30. In his opening address Mr. Parker recognized the contribution which has been made by the Honourable John Munro and other federal ministers throughout the life of the Ninth Assembly towards meeting northern constitutional and political aspirations. Assent was given to bills on September 10, the day the Assembly prorogued. The Commissioner dissolved the Ninth Assembly on September 16 and with the signing of the writs of election for 24 constituencies on September 19 preparations were under way for the election on November 21.

The position of Deputy Commissioner became redundant at the end of 1983 and an eighth ministerial position was added to the Executive Council. Commissioner Parker commended Robert S. Pilot, who served as Deputy Commissioner, for his contribution to the Northwest Territories during his term of office.

Mr. Pilot was appointed deputy minister of the Executive Council, effective December 12. The new senior Territorial Government position strengthens the administrative and operational side of the Executive Council office.

Deputy Commissioner's Activities

Robert S. Pilot
Deputy Commissioner

The elimination of the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and the corresponding opening of one more elected Executive seat on the Executive Council was considered to be a milestone in the development of responsible government by Deputy Commissioner Robert Pilot.

In promoting the long standing desire of the elected representatives of the N.W.T. to achieve this goal, Deputy Commissioner Pilot commenced the transfer of responsibilities to elected members of the Executive upon taking office in 1979. This enabled the Leader of the Elected Executive to announce in January of 1983 that the Honourable Arnold McCallum would assume responsibility for the Department of Public Works and for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation.

Transfer of responsibility for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation held special significance as it created a clear separation of the roles played by the minister responsible for the housing corporation and the chairman of the board of directors of the corporation, a position retained by Mr. Pilot following an Executive recommendation.

As chairman of the capital planning committee, the Deputy Commissioner continued the refinement of the capital planning process implemented to synchronize the territorial and federal process. Introduced at a time of financial restraint, the new capital planning process has significantly strengthened the ability of the Government of the N.W.T. to meet the priorities established by the Executive Council.

An important step in environmental protection was taken during 1983 with a complete re-organization of the Arctic Seas oil spill contingency plan. Chairing an intergovernmental committee, with strong support from all government agencies involved, the Deputy Commissioner guided the realignment of government responsibilities in establishing a much improved contingency plan for off-shore non-ship oil spills.

Pelly Bay elder Jacob Qingnug presented the Deputy Commissioner with a miniature ivory carving during the opening of the new community centre in Pelly Bay.

Soapstone carving by Elijah Micheal, Lake Harbour.
(courtesy of Northern Images Yellowknife)

Justice and Public Services

The Honourable
George Braden
Minister of Justice
and Public Services
Leader of the
Elected Executive

Minister's Introduction

During the past year, the Minister of Justice and Public Services, the Honourable George Braden, continued to place emphasis on the priorities of the government and the needs of the people of the Northwest Territories to be addressed by the Department of Justice and Public Services.

The justice of the peace training program became fully operational in 1983, with the appointment of a justice of the peace training officer and an assistant training officer. Workshops and training seminars were held in all regions of the Territories.

Mr. Braden and his staff contributed substantially to the success of the aboriginal and constitutional rights meetings which took place during the winter of 1982-83, culminating in the First Ministers' Conference in March 1983.

Prior to Mr. Braden relinquishing the status of women portfolio to his colleague, the Honourable Dennis Patterson, in June 1983, he attended the federal-provincial-territorial conference on status of women matters in May 1983. He was responsible for many of the initiatives leading up to the establishment of the status of women program in the Government of the N.W.T.

In keeping with the government's policy to give more responsibility to the regions, Mr. Braden directed the placement of a regional superintendent of justice and public services in the Baffin region.

On Mr. Braden's direction, two major pieces of legislation, the Liquor Ordinance and the Mine Safety Ordinance, were circulated to parties affected by such legislation and significant input was received. This approach was appreciated by the affected parties and contributed to the acceptance of this legislation after it was enacted.

A human rights code for the Northwest Territories is currently being developed for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

Directorate

The directorate is responsible for providing overall guidance and direction for all services and programs offered by the department, ensuring that statutory obligations are met. The finance and administration section provides advice and direction on financial and personnel-related matters.

There was substantial activity in the area of constitutional development during the first three months of 1983. The directorate played a significant role in providing the necessary support to the ministers representing the Territorial Government at the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Constitution.

The Federal Government provided funding for the department to engage a lawyer to develop a human rights code for the Northwest Territories. Assistance and guidance was received from the Institute of Human Rights in Ottawa.

Legal Division

The legal division provides legal advice and services to all government departments, secretariats, boards, and the N.W.T. Housing Corporation.

Legal counsel provide legal opinions and prepare contracts and other legal documents that assist each government department and agency to carry out its specific mandate.

Legal counsel represent the government in civil litigation before the courts of the Territories, in arbitrations and at administrative tribunal hearings. Legal counsel are frequently requested to travel to communities to provide legal advice on such matters as plebiscites under the Liquor Ordinance.

The legal division is also responsible for administering the criminal injuries compensation program pursuant to the Criminal Compensation Ordinance.

The public trustee office provides for the administration of estates and trusts of infants, metal incompetents and certain intestates. By agreement with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the public trustee administers all Indian estates in the Northwest Territories. The public trustee has approximately 340 estates under administration.

Legislation Division

The legislation division is responsible for the preparation of all Territorial legislation. While the ordinances enacted by the Legislative Assembly are the most visible documents prepared by this division, all regulations made pursuant to the ordinances, as well as orders and appointments are prepared by the Legislation Division. The division also provides legal opinions in the development of legislation.

All legislation, orders, appointments and notices are published in the Northwest Territories Gazette. Annual volumes of the ordinances and legislative summaries of the legislation passed at each session of the Legislative Assembly are also prepared for publishing by the legislation division. Also, collections of ordinances and regulations are published from time to time.

The division is also responsible for law reform in the Northwest Territories, an area of increasing concern in all jurisdictions.

Court Services

The court services division is responsible for providing administrative support to the Supreme Court and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories. This includes the registry offices, the office of the sheriff, court reporters, a legal library and the inspector of legal offices who administers the justice of the peace and coroners programs, as well as the federal firearms program.

The inspector of legal offices is responsible for recruitment and training of approximately 120 justices of the peace and 96 coroners in N.W.T. communities. The justices of the peace perform a valuable service, hearing approximately 40 per cent of all criminal cases.

Justice of the peace training seminars were held in the Inuvik, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions in 1983.

Land Titles-Legal Registries

The land titles section is responsible for the administration of a Torrens system of land registration. Ownership of and interests in privately owned land are established by the filing or registration of documents in the land titles office. Approximately 3,000 documents were registered during 1983 compared to 2,000 documents in 1982.

The legal registries section is responsible for incorporating both profit and non-profit corporations, as well as maintaining a registry of companies incorporated outside the Northwest Territories but operating within the Territories. To simplify registration and filing procedures, the Companies Ordinance and regulations were amended to provide for a flat incorporation fee and the updating of basic corporate information on a more timely basis. The number of corporations incorporated or registered during 1983 was expected to exceed 400 compared to 305 during 1982.

Legal Services Board

Established under the Legal Services Ordinance, the legal services board ensures the provision of legal services to persons in need of legal aid throughout the Northwest Territories. Legal assistance is provided to recipients by members of the private Bar.

The legal services board seeks funding for the N.W.T. Native Courtworkers' Association and Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik (the legal aid clinic in the Baffin region). These two organizations have been established as regional committees under the Legal Services Ordinance.

During 1983, the courtworker program was expanded with the placement of a courtworker in the Keewatin region. A lawyer who is now located in Inuvik is a member of the legal aid panel and provides legal aid services in the Inuvik region.

Safety Division

The safety division sets the safety standards in the Northwest Territories for fire, mechanical, electrical and occupational health and safety. In 1983 two more areas came under the safety division: the Gas Protection Ordinance and emergency measures, including the transportation of dangerous goods.

S. Lal
Deputy Minister
Justice and
Public Services

Fire Safety

The number of fires and fatalities in 1983 decreased from the previous year.

The following statistics include the period from January 1, 1983 to September 30, 1983:

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of fires	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fatalities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Injuries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dollar loss	[illegible]	[illegible]

In November 1982, new regulations were approved by the Executive Council under which all buildings in the multi-unit residential classification must have ionized, hard-wired in, U.L.C. approved smoke alarms. The use of smoke detectors is expected to further decrease the number of fire-related fatalities.

There was an increase in training in all regions, a direct result of the relocation of two fire safety officers to Frobisher Bay and Inuvik.

There were seven new fire trucks purchased. Two were placed in the Baffin region, four in the Inuvik region, and one in the Fort Smith region. In every case, the local fire fighters were trained in the use of this equipment.

Mechanical/Electrical

The mechanical/electrical section administers the Electrical Protection and Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance. The major aspect of this work involves on-site inspections of electrical installations and boilers and pressure vessels. A revised Canadian Electrical Code was brought into effect during the year.

There was a large increase in the number of inspections and registrations of boilers and pressure vessels, due in part to developments in the Inuvik and Norman Wells areas.

Meetings were held with the construction mechanical trades advisory committee to develop a certification procedure combining the building operator program with an apprentice trade similar to the housing maintenance servicemen.

A gas inspection service is now part of the mechanical/electrical section.

Occupational Health and Safety

A joint northern communications project neared completion by the end of 1983. This involves a review of the special occupational health and safety problems facing northerners.

Other major projects included the development of an occupational health and safety information and resource library; development of safety division pamphlets, N.W.T. Safe Living Books, in both English and Inuktitut.

Sue Irving documents the excavation of a Thule house during archaelogical fieldwork near Tuktoyaktuk.

Volunteer fire fighters such as the crew at Pond Inlet, perform a valuable community service throughout the NWT.

A distinguished visitor to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in 1983 was His Royal Highness Prince Andrew who was escorted on a tour of the centre by director Robert Janes.

Leader of the Elected Executive George Braden and Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development James Wah-Shee participated in the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Constitution in Ottawa.

The Norman Wells project was assigned a safety officer from this section.

Workers "right to refuse" legislation was enacted by amendment to the N.W.T. Safety Ordinance. This legislation is a very important and progressive step. It protects N.W.T. workers from disciplinary action if they refuse to work in conditions under which there is imminent danger to their health and safety. The legislative amendment was suggested by both management and labour.

Emergency Measures

Civil emergency measures planning was transferred from the Executive to the safety division in 1983. The co-ordinator is responsible for both the Transportation of Dangerous Goods and Civil Emergency Measures ordinances, with the mandate to provide an effective, coherent, and rapid response to any real or apprehended emergency involving a community or highway system in the Northwest Territories. Included in the mandate is responsibility to assist all regions in the formulation and exercising of regional and community emergency planning and to act as liaison between the Government of the N.W.T. and Emergency Planning Canada, through the Regional Director EPC in Edmonton.

Labour Services

The labour services section administers Northwest Territories labour and human rights law. The principal statutes are the Labour Standards Ordinance and the Fair Practices Ordinance.

The Labour Standards Ordinance guarantees minimum employment standards. The labour standards officer enforces and applies that statute, as well as investigating complaints made under it. The labour standards board has been established, made up of members of the public, to hear appeals from decisions of the labour standards officer.

Human rights complaints are investigated through the medium of the Fair Practices Ordinance which sets out prohibited grounds of discrimination. In addition to those concerning employment related matters, complaints are also accepted which deal with provision of services, accommodation, membership in trade unions and with respect to discriminatory publications.

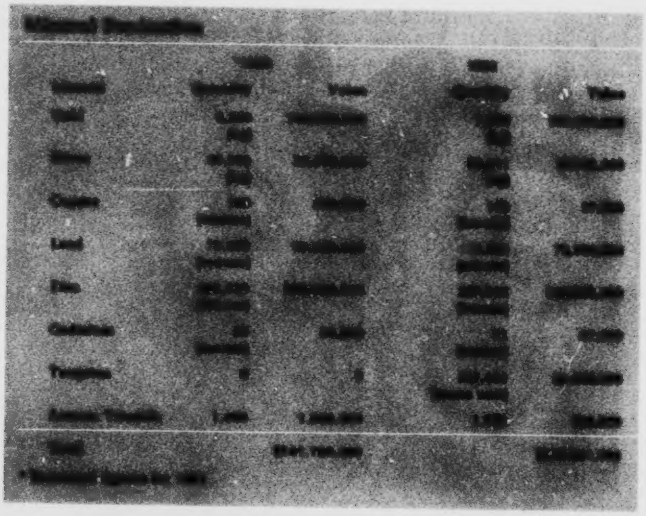
Mining Inspections Services

The mining inspection division implements all provisions of the N.W.T. Safety Ordinance and mine safety rules through regular inspections of mining properties. The division's professional staff consists of three engineers, three mine inspectors and the mine rescue superintendent. It provides a full range of services, including an environmental monitoring program and mine rescue training services.

Proposed amendments to the mine safety rules are under review. The revised regulations would provide management, labour and government with a renewed opportunity to work together in achieving even higher standards of occupational health and safety in N.W.T. mines.

There are currently nine active mines in the N.W.T. employing approximately 2500 people producing gold, silver, zinc, lead, cadmium and arsenic. As of November 1983, a tungsten mine was on standby waiting for improved metal prices before resuming production. Two other properties are carrying out underground development programs in preparation for production.

The mining inspection division compiles and maintains statistics on accidents and on production. There was a decrease in the accident frequency and severity over previous years.



Consumer Services

Consumer Affairs

The consumer affairs office investigates consumer complaints, mediates in disputes between landlord and tenant, administers the licensing of vendors, direct sellers and collection agents, as well as the issuing of lottery licences to religious and charitable organizations. This office also serves as the metric information centre for the Northwest Territories.

In response to the need for consumer education, a series of information brochures were developed in both English and Inuktitut and distributed throughout the Territories. A second phase of disseminating consumer information took the form of 60 second, AnikInfo spots, aired on the C.B.C. Northern Television Service.

Insurance, Professional and Business Licensing

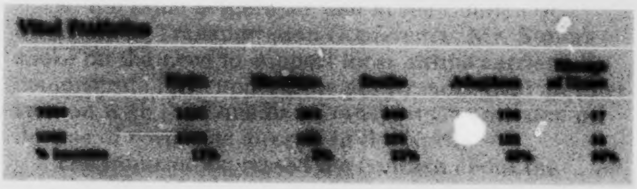
This section is responsible for the registration and licensing of doctors, dentists, optometrists, ophthalmic medical assistants, pharmacists, psychologists and veterinarians. A decrease in the number of licences issued — from 382 in 1982 to 180 in 1983 — was due in part to the increased length of stay of professionals in the Territories.

Businesses in unincorporated areas were issued 800 licences, an increase of 13 per cent over 1982.

While the number of insurance licences issued to companies, agents, brokers and adjusters remained fairly constant, premium tax payable by insurance companies increased dramatically, an indication of the higher premium rates being charged for insurance.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics registry also noted a marked increase in the number of events registered in 1983. The following chart indicates the statistics:



A total of 3850 certificates of all types were issued in 1983.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

From January 1983 through August 1983, a total of 26,792 visitors passed through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, breaking all previous records for attendance.

In keeping with the mandate to make the Archives accessible to the public, the second volume of "Sources for Northwest Territories History" was published. Archival staff continued to acquire photographs and documents relevant to the history of the Northwest Territories, and assisted Fort Good Hope in establishing a community museum/archives.

Major projects completed during the year included a polar bear exhibit on display in the front lobby and the mounting of an exhibit of Dene women's art. The Northern Heritage Centre was also involved in the presentation of 12 temporary and travelling exhibits developed from its collections, on loan from other institutions or produced in cooperation with community groups. Three travelling exhibits produced by the centre travelled to various communities throughout the Northwest Territories: *Polar Bears, Archaeology of the N.W.T.*, and the *North Before People.*

Educational activities and special events taking place in 1983 included: a children's film festival held to celebrate Heritage Day; Caribou Carnival festivities including communications exhibits and demonstrations; a Tim Sikyea fashion show; and a variety of vehicles displayed in the parking lot for Vehicles Day.

Over 2000 artifacts, specimens and works of art became part of the permanent collections in 1983. This included the repatriation of five collections of early ethnographic material from southern Canada and the United States.

The museums advisory services assisted community museums, historical societies and heritage groups in the N.W.T. The Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum Society in Frobisher Bay is renovating a building for the museum and has hired a professional curator. A workshop with representatives from Frobisher Bay was held to plan the renovation process. Other communities receiving assistance included Fort Smith, Pangnirtung and Fort Norman.

The archaeology program expanded its capabilities with the secondment of a historical archaeologist from Parks Canada for a two year period. The historical archaeologist will be compiling an inventory and conducting field assessments of post-contact archaeological sites in the Northwest Territories.

The centre continued to assist the Northern Heritage Society's archaeological field school on Somerset Island, which involved students from across the Northwest Territories. A similar training program was incorporated into one of the centre's rescue archaeology operations in the Mackenzie Delta.

An inventory and assessment of historic and prehistoric sites along the Mackenzie River resumed in the vicinity of Fort Norman.

Library Services

The agreement with the Province of Alberta which permits N.W.T. participation in their inter-library loan circuit and Zenith reference service was established on a permanent basis within generous financial guidelines.

Audiences totalling approximately 2000 attended various library programs throughout the North. The annual book festival and the children's book festival were celebrated with Rudy Wiebe giving readings in Yellowknife and the Delta in the spring and Tom German visited six other communities in the fall. Other activities included a puppet show in Rankin Inlet of which a video tape was made and regular story hours and films.

Circulation figures showed an upward trend and materials available in all services increased.

Priorities and Planning Secretariat

The priorities and planning committee was established in 1980 as the forum for consideration of new policies and programs, government priorities and organizational change. It is a committee of the Executive Council and is chaired by the Leader of the Elected Executive, the Hon. George Braden.

The Priorities and Planning Secretariat, which was formally recognized in December 1981, reports to this committee, provides support services and advises members on proposals for committee consideration.The secretariat also is responsible for supporting the Executive Council in the development of broad policies and priorities and long-term government organizational plans.

In the first years of operation the secretariat standardized the systems and procedures for the consideration of business within the Executive, in recognition of the evolution of ministerial government. In 1983, the focus of the secretariat shifted from systems design to education. To explain the role of central agencies and the function of policy in government, the secretariat met with officials across the government. Working with departments, the secretariat is producing a series of how-to manuals on government management: policy development, strategic reviews, organizational design and priorities process.

Two major policies were developed by the secretariat in 1983: public boards and government organization. The former was designed to ensure that all the regulatory functions of public boards responsible to the Government of the Northwest Territories would be carried out impartially and publicly and that all boards would be accountable for their actions. The government organization policy was developed to establish the authority and functions of government departments and agencies and to ensure ultimate accountability to the public.

To allow Executive members to implement and promote the priorities the government identified during the Ninth Assembly, the secretariat developed an executive planning system and prepared two documents entitled *Priorities*, one a summary for the 1983-84 budget session of the Assembly and the other a detailed public document. This system resulted in the reallocation of approximately $7 million from within the existing financial base to fund the projects and programs necessary to achieve government priorities.

The design and scope of this system was refined in 1983 according to Executive and departmental requirements and the revised system will be presented to the incoming Executive Members in 1984 for ratification.

Status of Women

For the time prior to October 1983, there was no support staff directly related to the status of women portfolio. The bulk of the responsibilities fell on the Honourable George Braden and the Honourable Dennis Patterson who assumed full responsibility on May 20, 1983.

Since then, Mr. Patterson was successful in obtaining approval for the commitment of the government to form an advisory council on the status of women and to appoint an interim co-ordinator. In October, the minister appointed a nine member advisory council in keeping with the Status of Women Ordinance passed at the May session of the Assembly. The appointments were based on regional representation, interests and experience. The purpose of the council is to provide direction to the government on all matters of concern to women and the council will decide for itself the issues it should address.

Making up the advisory council are: Cindy Gilday and Faith Cronk of Yellowknife, Bertha Allen of Inuvik, Amelia Gratrix of Fort Smith, Geela Moss-Davies of Ottawa, Helen Adamache of Coppermine, Kate Tompkins of Norman Wells, Janet Armstrong of Pangnirtung and Ruby Arnana'aq of Baker Lake.

One of the recommendations arising from the Yellowknife status of women conference in May, 1982, was that an interim co-ordinator position on status of women matters be established. Primarily, this person would be responsible for determining the current status of women in the Northwest Territories and would prepare a report to enable the minister to develop policies, as well as make recommendations on appropriate government structures to deal with the status of women.

In October, 1983, Sheila Keet was hired to a contract position by the Honourable Dennis Patterson, to begin organizing status of women activities. The contract is an interim measure only and it is hoped that a permanent structure will be established pending the recommendations. The office is part of the directorate of the Department of Justice and Public Services, which reports to the Honourable Dennis Patterson on matters related to the status of women.

As well as attending Federal/Provinicial/Territorial conferences of ministers responsible for the status of women, Mr. Braden along with Mr. Patterson attended the founding conference of the Northern Women's Coalition in Yellowknife in February, and the government assisted financially in the Inuit women's conference in Frobisher Bay in March. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Braden made several submissions on behalf of the Territorial Government on matters pertaining to the status of women, including submissions to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Indian Self-Government, the Parliamentary Task Force on Pension Reform and the Commission of Inquiry on Equality in Employment.

Government Services

The Honourable
Tom Butters
Minister of
Government Services
Minister of Finance

Minister's Introduction

The Department of Government Services, under the direction of the Honourable Tom Butters, provides support to other departments in areas such as purchase and management of supplies and materials, communications, transportation and computer-related services. In addition, the department also has program responsibility for administering the liquor system, the motor vehicles registry and for the distribution of petroleum products to more than 45 communities not served by the private sector.

In 1983, Mr. Butters attended the Northern Aviation Transportation Association Conference in Yellowknife. At that meeting, the minister announced that the government was implementing a new charter aircraft directive that would distribute charters to carriers on an equitable basis based on number and types of aircraft. He also announced that the department would continue to monitor the industry for adherance to the safety and maintenance standards established by M.O.T.

At the same conference and at the Council of Ministers of Transportation Conference, Mr. Butters spoke on the need to support local airline carriers. To demonstrate this support, the government filed an intervention with the Canadian Transport Commission on the use of corporate aircraft in the North.

The minister expressed his concern about the deterioration of telecommunications services in the western Northwest Territories. With a ground swell of public complaints and concerns expressed by members of the Legislative Assembly, the minister requested that the Canadian Radio and Telecommunications Commission hold a public enquiry into the operations of NorthwesTel.

Mr. Butters continued to monitor the effectiveness of the northern preference policy. The Department of Government Services purchased 15% of goods from northern suppliers in 1981/82 while in 1982/83 this increased to 24%. Mr. Butters will be issuing a northern business directory in 1984 and a booklet on how to sell to the government.

Planning progressed in 1983 to improve enforcement of motor vehicles regulations at the weigh scale operation. This initiative will address the concern expressed by the domiciled trucking industry that they were not being afforded the degree of economic protection stated in N.W.T. legislation. Plans call for the implementation of a compulsory registration system and the construction of weigh scale facilities in Inuvik in 1984 and Fort Liard in 1985. A revised Motor Vehicle Ordinance will be introduced to the Legislative Assembly in 1984.

In 1983 the Legislative Assembly passed a new Liquor Ordinance, which resulted in the transfer of responsibility for the Liquor Licencing Board to the Minister of Justice and Public Services. Mr. Butters continued to be responsible for the distribution of liquor products within the Northwest Territories and for the operation of government liquor stores and agents.

During 1983, major improvements were made to the department's petroleum products accounting system in response to audit observations made by the Auditor General of Canada. Also completed was the measurement of the government's tank farm inventory. In response to a recommendation of the Legislative Assembly, the department developed options on bulk fuel agencies which could result in the private sector assuming responsibility for the distribution of petroleum products.

Management of the department is expected to become more effective with the move to a new office building facility. The new space will bring together units now distributed throughout five different Yellowknife locations.

Systems and Computer Services

The systems and computer services division is responsible for delivery of computing resources, services and expertise required by government departments and organizations. During 1983, construction of new facilities, which will house the division's staff and computer equipment, was completed.

Information systems development activities showed a marked decline in 1983, due in large measure to the climate of financial restraint within the government. Staff undertook a project to improve the information system serving the petroleum products division. The enhanced system is expected to be in operation early in 1984.

A systems support section provides day to day systems maintenance functions for all operational computer systems used by the government. This group, established in 1982, has been successful in devising and implementing procedures which enhance the control and reliability for the government's operational computer systems.

During 1983, the government's computing facilities were upgraded with the installation of a Hewlett-Packard 3000 Series 64 computer. Transfer of the data entry function to the department was completed with the re-assignment of the remaining operators.

Supply Services

Through two sections, purchasing and distribution, the supply services division is responsible for the purchase and management of supplies and materials for the government. In the regions the three main functions (purchasing, warehousing and transportation) have been managed as separate units. In 1983, there was movement to reconsolidate these functions into a supply services materials management organization.

Continued application of the northern preference policy resulted in an increase in government purchasing in the Territories. A review of the policy was undertaken. In addition, a northern contractors registry was established for all types of government contracting and a directory of northern contractors is being published.

A new aircraft charter directive, establishing the basis by which aircraft charter services are acquired, was developed and implemented.

In conjunction with the directive, an improved aviation safety program was developed by up-grading and formalizing standards of safety and maintenance by which charter carriers doing business with the government will be assessed.

Agreements were developed to provide transportation assistance funding to Pelly Bay and Snare Lake, in addition to that provided to Fort Franklin. The agreements were developed in co-operation with settlement councils, regional authorities and local retail suppliers. Operational responsibility for management of these programs was decentralized to the regions.

Public information booklets were developed for distribution to the general public indicating how goods are sold to the government and how surplus goods are disposed of.

Office Services

The office services division is responsible for provision of office support services to all government departments. This includes records management, telecommunications, postal services and the office equipment and furnishings program.

During 1983, a new office equipment and furnishings manual and catalogue were partially completed. The publications will serve to standardize furniture entitlement for all government employees. A program to develop an accountable assets inventory was also initiated and is being developed for inclusion within the computer system.

Changes in records management occurred with the approval of additional person years. The design of an appropriate records management program to meet government needs is under way. Approval was also received for the construction of a new records centre.

Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles division is responsible for enforcing the Vehicles Ordinance, the Public Service Vehicles Ordinance and attendant regulations, which provide for the licensing and registering of drivers and vehicles in the Northwest Territories.

In 1983, the division undertook a review of its procedures and systems with a view to enhancing service. A scaled-down version of the polar bear plate was introduced for motorcycles. Vehicle registrations totalled approximately 22,500 in 1982, while approximately 21,500 were recorded as of September/83. A significant increase for the 1983 year was therefore projected. As of September, 17,000 drivers' licences had been issued in 1983, compared to a total of 21,300 for 1982.

J. Quirke
Deputy Minister
Government Services

A driver examination program was conducted for the first time in Frobisher Bay in 1983, in response to requests from that community for improved licencing service. Patrolling activity increased on the highways in the past year and will continue at an increased level.

Petroleum Products

The petroleum products division supplies a variety of petroleum products in 45 communities in the Northwest Territories, where such service is not available from the private sector.

During 1983, the aircraft refueling facility in Rankin Inlet was replaced. This facility was destroyed when a helicopter crashed in August 1982. An aircraft refueling facility in Coppermine was completed and a new facility was under construction in Pond Inlet.

A bulk storage tank measurement program was completed. The resulting measurements were compared to the existing tank measurement file and changes were made, as required. Contractors will be charged for unexplained product inventory variances. The charge is based on the difference between the contractors' inventory reports and the inventory record on file at Yellowknife headquarters.

A contractor performance assessment program was implemented. The program is designed to identify operational aspects of work that will require revision or correction. This annual program will be conducted in the regions.

Future plans for the division include major tank farm projects at: Lac La Martre, Nahanni Butte, Rae Lakes, Trout Lake, Arctic Red River, Tuktoyaktuk, Broughton Island, Hall Beach, Pond Inlet, Eskimo Point, Repulse Bay and Spence Bay.

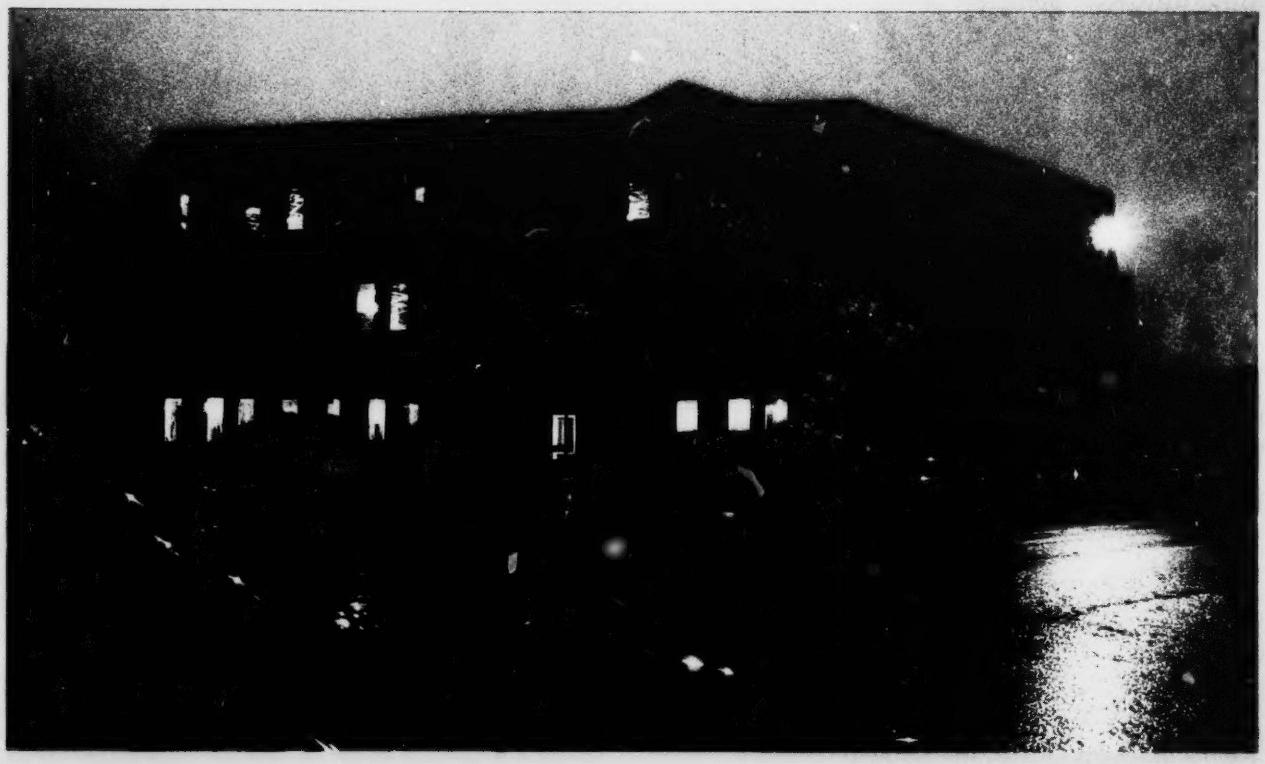
Liquor Control System

The liquor control system is responsible for the purchase, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages to the residents and licensees of the Northwest Territories, through three government stores, six agencies and two warehouses.

The operation of the liquor control system within the Northwest Territories is complex. The vast distances and availability of transportation make necessary both retail and back-up inventories at all locations.

Customer purchase volumes are restricted through four outlets. Purchases from the Frobisher warehouse are limited to licensees only and mail order for persons not resident in the community.

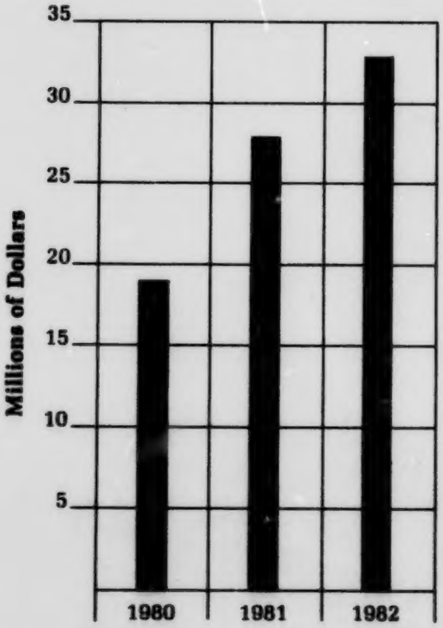
In 1983 gross sales increased by 13.8%, although the litres of liquor sold only increased by 5.3%. The projected net income from 1982-83 was 8 million dollars; actual net income is 8.2 million dollars.



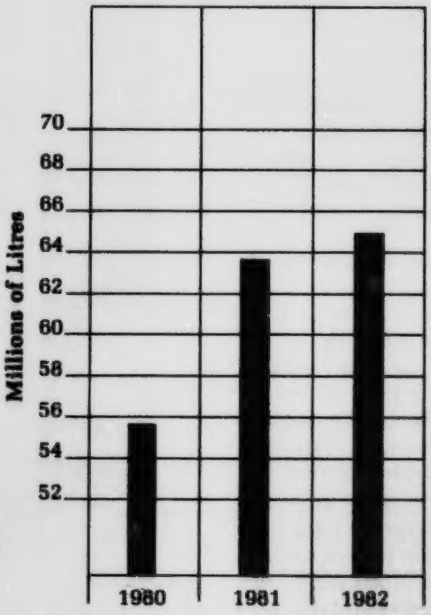
A new office building constructed in Yellowknife will house various units of the Department of Government Services, including the computer facilities.

Petroleum Products Division

Value of Sales
As At March 31

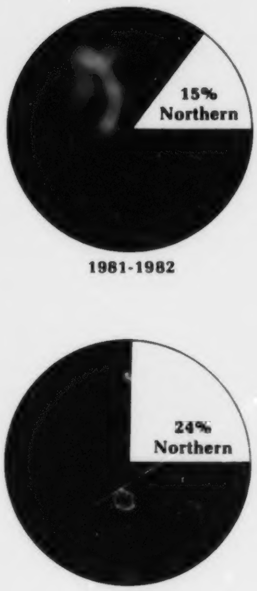


Volume of Sales



Note: The increase in volume from 1980 to 1981 was caused by the GNWT becoming a supplier to NTCL in a large number of their locations.

Comparison of purchasing activity 1981/82/83. Fiscal years in terms of percentage of dollars spent North and South.



Finance

Minister's Introduction

During 1983, the Minister of Finance, Tom Butters, sought to increase the fiscal responsibility and accountability of the Government of the Northwest Territories through the adoption of financial practices common in provincial and federal administrations.

Reinforcing this territorial initiative, the Hon. John Munro in 1983 announced that an elected member of the Executive Council would be appointed Chairman of the Financial Management Board of the Government of the N.W.T. Mr. Butters assumed this responsibility on June 1, 1983. The Financial Management Board is made up of Executive Council members who determine government budget and funding allocations and expenditures in keeping with the program priorities identified by the Legislative Assembly.

During 1983, Mr. Butters continued his efforts to resolve the problems created for northern residents associated with the announced intention of the federal government to begin the taxation of northern allowances beginning January 1, 1984. Mr. Butters met and spoke with the Hon. Marc Lalonde on a number of occasions to present and obtain federal consideration of the special situation experienced by the residents of the Northwest Territories.

To research and substantiate the contention of the Government of the N.W.T. that the proposed regime did not address the inequities currently experienced, Mr. Butters commissioned a report by Professor Richard Bird of the University of Toronto, a specialist in the field of federal taxation policies and practices.

Professor Bird's report, co-authored by Enid Slack and entitled 'Report on the Taxation of Northern Allowances', identified grounds for amendment of the federal regime and suggested new concepts of indexation for taxing persons residing and working in Canada's North, which would bring a measure of equitability to current practices.

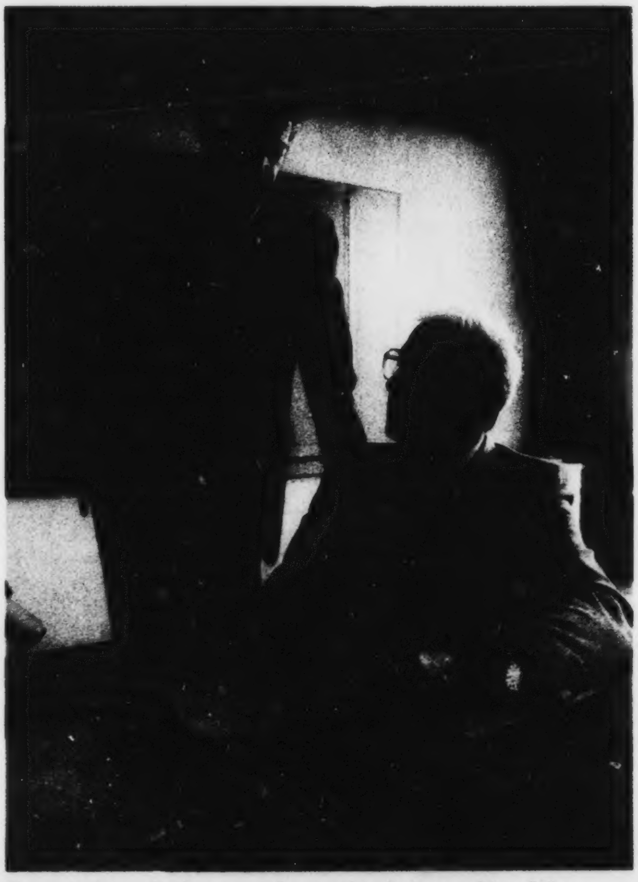
In December, John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, announced on behalf of the Honourable Marc Lalonde, that the special tax remission for housing and travel benefits received by employees in Northern Canada would be extended indefinitely, until a better scheme could be developed. Mr. Butters welcomed the decision and offered the continuing support of his staff to work with federal officials and others in developing a more equitable taxation system.

Mr. Butters actively pursued the taxation issue related to a reassessment of prior years' tax on a small number of hunters and trappers in the Northwest Territories. This action, complementing representations made by other individuals and organizations, resulted in the successful forgiveness of the reassessments by Revenue Canada.

In support of the northern trapping industry, department officials under Mr. Butters' direction, developed and recommended to the federal government a special taxation regime for the trapping industry, analogous to the regime developed for farmers and fishermen, which proposes that certain capital and operative costs associated with the trapping industry be tax deductible.

During 1983, the NWT Minister of Finance continued to press for the implementation of the concept of formula financing for the Northwest Territories and to identify the elements comprising the federal program of 'discretionary funding', developed to assist the territorial government to fund the capital costs imposed on communities where large scale exploration or development activity is occuring.

Mr. Butters, as Minister of Finance, has Executive responsibility for the Department of Finance. The major function of the department is to give overall direction in financial management for the government in addition to providing the basic accounting and financial service system in support of government operation.



Commissioner Parker turned over the chairmanship of the Financial Management Board to Minister of Finance Tom Butters in 1983.

E. Nielsen
Secretary to the Financial Management Board
Deputy Minister Finance

J. Nelson
Comptroller General

Administration

The administration division is responsible for the overall direction and co-ordination of the Department of Finance. The division works closely with other divisions of the department to develop program planning and resource requirement forecasts, implement approved plans through the main estimate budget process and control implementation through expenditure control and variance analysis.

The division provides departmental services relating to personnel administration and maintains departmental expenditure records. The division also carries out any special regional or total government reporting or analysis requested by senior management.

Treasury

The treasury division is responsible for collecting and reporting on all revenues of the Government of the Northwest Territories. It provides a central collection service to maximize the recovery of debt owed to the government; administers the provisions of the Income Tax, Petroleum Tax and Tobacco Tax Ordinances and audits the records of agents who collect the taxes.

In addition, it administers and co-ordinates the government's insurance and risk management program, co-ordinates banking and cash management functions and provides technical support in development of fiscal policy and economic analysis. The development of policies, directives and procedures are also included in the responsibilites of this division.

During 1983, emphasis was placed on the development of policies and improvements to procedures to more fully utilize the benefits available from the financial information system.

New government payment and collection policies were introduced which, while ensuring northern businesses received maximum benefits, provided improved cash management processes throughout the government.

During 1984, emphasis will be placed on development of information and systems related to formula-based financing and continued examination of the existing revenue base. More effective revenue management will be emphasized by introducing procedures which provide more accountability for revenue management at the department level.

Comptrollership

The comptrollership division is responsible for the preparation of financial management information, including the Territorial Accounts; for developing, co-ordinating and implementing financial policies and procedures, which provide for the effective control and reporting of all government expenditures; and for payment of all government employees in a timely manner.

During 1983, this division concentrated on orientation of departmental and regional finance operations in the effective use of the financial information system. Revisions were made to financial regulations, policies and procedures required by the Financial Administration Ordinance.

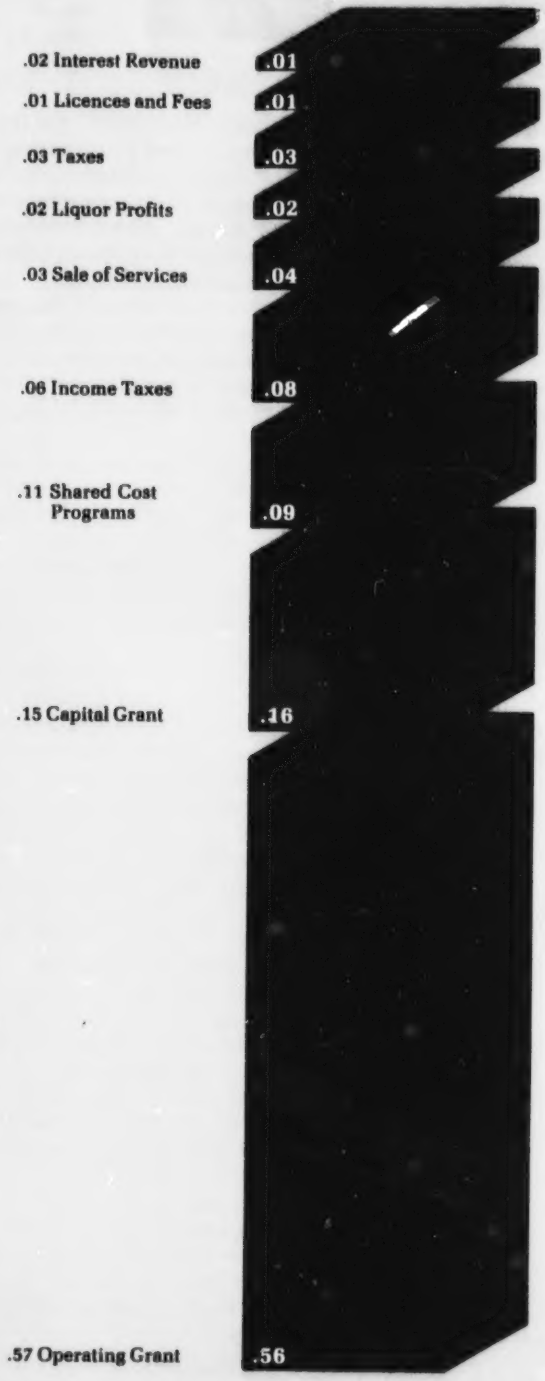
Major benefits from the new accounting system were realized, in particular the completion of the audited financial reports of the Northwest Territories several months ahead of normal.

A major benefit to suppliers was the introduction of improved payment policies by the government, including a timing preference in support of northern businesses.

In 1984 the major objective will be the development of financial regulations and accounting policies aimed at further improving financial administration across the government.

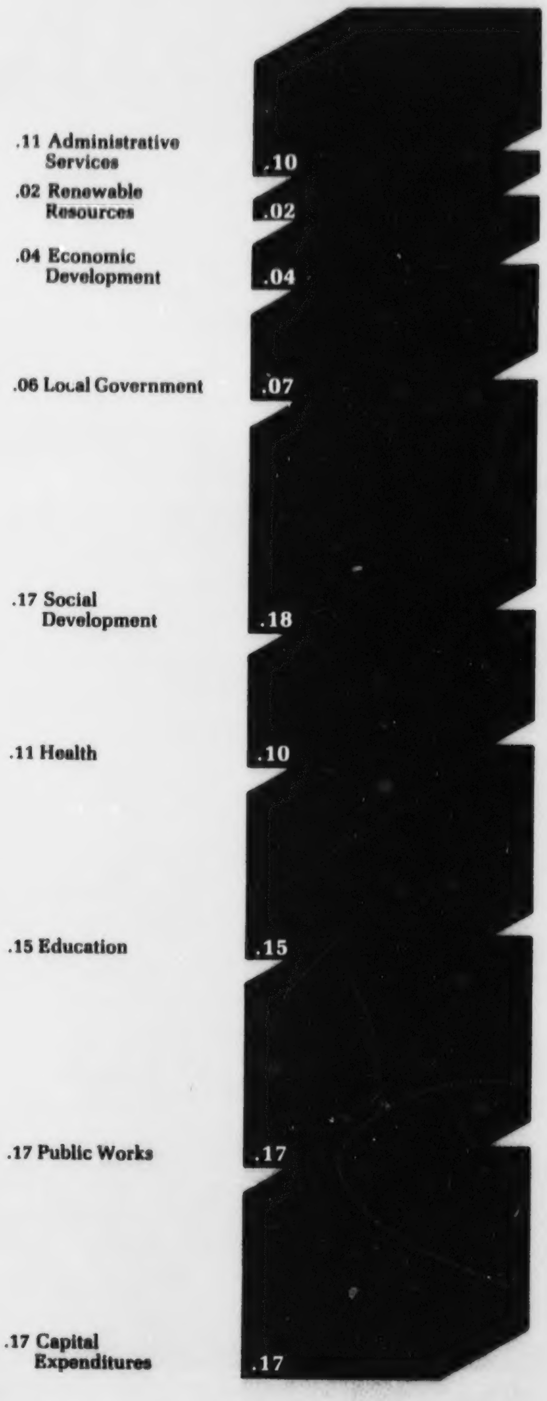
Where The Dollars came From

Government of the Northwest Territories
1983-84 Revenue and Recoveries
(Estimated)



Where The Dollar is Spent

Government of the Northwest Territories
1983-84 Operations and Maintenance and
Capital Expenditures (Estimated)



1982-83 Actual Figures for Comparative Purposes

Auditor's Report

The Council of the Northwest Territories

I have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of the Government of the Northwest Territories for the year ended March 31, 1983 and the statements of revenues and expenditures, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the affairs of the Territories as at March 31, 1983 and its revenues and expenditures and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the financial statements applied, except for the change in the basis of accounting for expenditures as explained in Note 2 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come under my notice have been within the statutory powers of the Territories.

Kenneth M. Dye, F.C.A.
Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Ontario
August 15, 1983

Government of the Northwest Territories Financial Statements

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1983

	1983 $ 000's	1982 $ 000's
Revenues		
Operations and maintenance		
Taxation and general revenues		
Income taxes	$ 26,665	$ 40,123
Fuel and other taxes	13,908	9,954
Liquor Control System — net income excluding salaries, $886,000 (1982 — $720,000)	9,083	8,304
Interest — investments	6,946	11,377
Profit on sale of petroleum products	3,082	4,485
Interest — other	2,153	2,006
Licences, fees and permits	2,569	2,280
	64,406	78,529
Other revenues		
Rental of housing, offices and buildings	8,519	5,722
Economic Development projects	1,860	2,569
Repair and maintenance services	836	560
Utilities	543	687
Board and lodging	391	397
Assistance programs	356	281
Other	2,203	2,166
	14,708	12,382
Recoveries under agreements with Canada		
Cost-shared programs	30,628	22,199
Established program funding	14,593	11,120
Federally funded programs	2,331	270
	47,552	33,589
Operating grant from Canada (Note 11)	248,615	184,963
	375,281	309,463
Capital		
Grant from Canada	62,472	73,755
Sale of capital assets	1,707	900
	64,179	74,655
Other recoveries		
Projects for Canada and others	22,654	20,846
Excess of expenditures over revenues (revenues over expenditures) for the year	13,882	(11,514)
	$475,996	$393,450

	1983	1982
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Expenditures		
Operations and maintenance		
Education	$ 67,560	$ 54,948
Public Works	58,815	48,083
Health	50,939	33,703
Local Government	29,387	25,747
Social Services	29,081	23,062
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (Note 12)	28,367	25,263
Justice and Public Services	21,238	15,283
Economic Development and Tourism	17,016	17,225
Personnel	13,947	12,176
Highways	13,773	11,665
Government Services	12,016	10,207
Executive	9,205	7,008
Renewable Resources	8,538	6,984
Finance	5,341	4,958
Legislative Assembly	4,225	3,050
Information	2,394	1,739
Interest on loans from Canada	1,976	1,726
Financial Management Secretariat	669	447
	374,487	303,274
Capital		
Local Government	21,243	19,064
Education	19,115	13,780
Public Works	18,044	13,408
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	7,573	7,139
Government Services	4,987	5,392
Highways	2,509	2,321
Health	1,868	1,275
Economic Development	989	907
Social Services	821	767
Renewable Resources	497	465
Information	397	453
Justice and Public Services	384	932
Executive	253	3,326
Finance	175	28
Personnel	—	43
Legislative Assembly	—	25
Financial Management Secretariat	—	5
	78,855	69,330
Other expenditures		
Projects for Canada and others	22,654	20,846
	$475,996	$393,450

Approved by:

John H. Parker

Commissioner

Comptroller General

Deputy Minister of Finance

Government of the Northwest Territories
Financial Statements

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 1983

	1983	1982
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Assets		
Current		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 12,471	$ 32,712
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	35,150	34,471
Inventories	16,964	18,196
Current portion of long-term receivables	2,502	2,363
	67,087	87,742
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 5)		
Business loans	5,455	3,322
Cash available for loans and guarantees	1,545	2,678
	7,000	6,000
Students Loan Fund (Note 6)		
Student loans	581	—
Cash available for loans	369	—
	950	—
Long-term receivables		
Loans receivable (Note 7)	16,081	16,129
Due from Canada (Note 8)	4,820	—
	20,901	16,129
Fixed assets, at a nominal value of one dollar	—	—
	95,938	109,871
Trust assets	2,958	2,391
	$ 98,896	$112,262

	1983	1982
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable	$ 25,901	$ 24,345
Accrued liabilities	11,481	—
Other liabilities	8,744	7,542
Unapplied balances of advances from Canada and others	1,117	757
Current portion of long-term debt	2,031	14,330
	49,274	46,974
Long-term debt		
Loans from Canada (Note 9)	15,031	17,165
Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Note 10)	1,104	1,234
Operating grants refundable to Canada (Note 8)	—	87
	16,135	18,486
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 5)	7,000	6,000
Students Loan Fund (Note 6)	950	—
Surplus	22,579	38,411
	95,938	109,871
Trust liabilities	2,958	2,391
	$ 98,896	$112,262

Approved by:

John H. Parker
Commissioner

Comptroller General

Deputy Minister of Finance

Government of the Northwest Territories Financial Statements

Statement of Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1983

	1983	1982
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Balance at beginning of the year		
As previously reported	$ 39,583	$32,897
Correction of 1982 surplus (Note 3)	(1,172)	—
As restated	38,411	32,897
Excess of expenditures over revenues (revenues over expenditures) for the year	13,882	(11,514)
	24,529	44,411
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (Note 5)	(1,000)	(6,000)
Students Loan Fund (Note 6)	(950)	—
Balance at end of the year	$ 22,579	$ 38,411

Government of the Northwest Territories Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the year ended March 31, 1983

	1983	1982
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Funds provided		
Repayment of loans — municipalities and school districts	$ 1,068	$ 834
Repayment of business loans	1,118	718
Repayment of other loans	58	15
Loans from Canada	—	2,352
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year	—	11,514
	2,244	15,433
Funds applied		
Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year	13,882	—
Operating grants refundable by Canada	4,907	1,328
Repayment of loans from Canada	2,134	1,258
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund	2,118	3,775
Loans to municipalities and school districts	984	2,352
Students Loan Fund	950	—
Repayment of loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	130	118
Other long-term loans	94	—
	25,199	8,831
Increase (decrease) in working capital	(22,955)	6,602
Working capital at beginning of the year	40,768	34,166
Working capital at end of the year	$17,813	40,768

Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 1983

1. Accounting policies

Financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Section 23 of the Northwest Territories Act and Section 45 of the Financial Administration Ordinance and include the assets, liabilities and net income of the Northwest Territories Liquor Control system, and the assets, liabilities, profits and losses of revolving funds. The financial statements of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) have not been consolidated and have been reported upon separately.

Basis of accounting

Operations and maintenance, and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis except for interest on long-term debt, and employee leave and termination benefits which are recorded on a cash basis. Accruals include accounts payable for goods received and services rendered to March 31, for which payment was made during the month of April, and accrued liabilities for those payments which could not be made in that month.

Taxation and general revenues, and other revenues are recorded on a cash basis except for income taxes, net income from the Liquor Control System and profits and losses of revolving funds, which are recorded on an accrual basis.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost and consist primarily of bulk fuel products, liquor, and finished arts and crafts products. Other materials and supplies are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, ferries, buildings, public works, land, equipment and vehicles are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. These assets are shown on the statement of assets and liabilities at a nominal value of one dollar.

Trust assets

Trust assets in respect of funds held under the administration of the Public Administrator and the Supreme Court comprise cash and term deposits, investments at cost, real estate at assessed value for tax purposes, and sundry assets recorded at a nominal value of one dollar.

Income taxes

Income taxes, levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted in monthly instalments, based on estimated amounts. The remittances are recorded as revenue when received from Canada and accruals are made for known adjustments arising from finalization of income tax assessments.

Recognition of operating results of the Liquor Control System, revolving funds and Territorial corporations

The net income of the Liquor Control System and profits and losses of revolving funds for the fiscal year are reflected in the accounts of the Territories as revenues and expenditures in that year. The cost of operations of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is reflected in the accounts to the extent of contributions and grants paid. The income of the Workers' Compensation Board (Northwest Territories) is retained by the Board to provide stability to the industry classes rating structure and is therefore not reflected in the accounts.

Recoveries under agreements with Canada

Expenditures are recovered from the Government of Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements. The amounts are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Grants from Canada

Operating and capital grants are negotiated annually with the Government of Canada. The amounts are receivable in monthly instalments and are recorded as revenues when received. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the operating grants for income tax collections and Established Program Financing contributions which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant for the fiscal year.

Projects for Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for the Government of Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Expenditures are recorded as recovered from the advances in the year that the expenditures are incurred. Any unapplied balances of the advances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

2. Change in accounting policy

In 1983 the Government of the Northwest Territories changed its policy of accounting for expenditures from a cash basis, including payments made in April for goods received and services rendered to March 31 of the fiscal year, to a full accrual basis. The effect of the change in accounting policy has been to increase expenditures by $11,481,000 for the year ended March 31, 1983. Since this change in accounting policy is reflected in amounts to be appropriated for expenditures of the fiscal year, the change in accounting policy has not been applied retroactively. Furthermore, the amount to be accrued at the end of the previous year cannot be reasonably determined.

3. Correction of 1982 surplus

A duplication in recording certain recoveries, in the amount of $1,172,000, resulted in an overstatement of 1982 surplus. The following previously reported 1982 amounts have been restated to give retroactive effect to the correction:

	As previously reported $ 000's	As restated $ 000's
Accounts receivable	$ 35,643	$ 34,471
Surplus	39,583	38,411
Cost-shared program recoveries	23,371	22,199
Surplus for the year	12,686	11,514

4. Accounts receivable

	1983 $ 000's	1982 $ 000's
Due from Canada	$ 24,967	$ 21,969
Revolving funds		
Petroleum, oil and lubricants, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,511,000 (1982 — $2,326,000)	7,463	9,557
Other	384	817
	7,847	10,374
Due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	1,772	1,335
Other	564	793
	$ 35,150	$ 34,471

In addition to the above, accounts receivable of $7,164,000 (1982 — $4,124,000) are maintained on a memorandum basis only, and are recorded as revenues when collected.

No allowance has been recorded for doubtful accounts receivable of $387,000 (1982 — $104,000) including $232,000 (1982 — $49,000) for memorandum accounts receivable. The amounts may not be written off until they are deemed not to be recoverable.

5. Business Loans and Guarantees Fund

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance which established a ceiling of $7 million for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1983, to be increased by $1 million in each of the next four years to a maximum of $11 million by March 31, 1987. $5 million has been received from Canada for business loan purposes and credited to revenues in prior years.

Loans outstanding include principal amounts totalling $649,000 (1982 — $404,000) which are of doubtful collectability. Not included is accrued interest of $250,000 (1982 — $156,000) of which $120,000 (1982 — $57,000) is of doubtful collectability. These loans are payable in instalments to the year 1993 and bear interest at rates between 5% and 22 1/4%.

6. Students Loan Fund

The Students Loan Fund was established in 1983 and is operated under the authority of the Student Financial Assistance Ordinance which established a ceiling of $950,000 for aggregate principal of student loans outstanding up to March 31, 1983, to be increased in each of the next four years to a maximum of $7,150,000 by March 31, 1987.

Interest begins accruing on these loans six months after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a rate that is one percent less than the prime rate, as determined and published by the Bank of Canada. The Commissioner may grant remission of the loans, in whole or in part, where conditions of employment within the Northwest Territories are complied with as stipulated in the regulations.

7. Loans receivable

	1983 $ 000's	1982 $ 000's
Loans to municipalities and school districts, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2005, bearing interest at rates between 5 3/4% and 17 7/8%	$ 17,832	$ 18,343
Other loans, comprising loans of $109,000, due in monthly instalments to the year 2005, bearing interest at 7% and $128,000, due in annual instalments to 1986, interest free	237	149
	18,069	18,492
Less current portion	1,988	2,363
	$ 16,081	$ 16,129

8. Due from (to) Canada

The financial agreement with Canada provides for the operating grant from Canada to be adjusted should the actual amounts remitted by Canada for income tax collections and Established Programs Financing (EPF) contributions be more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the operating grant for each fiscal year. In addition, a tax collection agreement with Canada provides for income tax remittances to be adjusted based on completed income tax assessments. Adjustments have been made during the year for 1981 and prior taxation years based on completed individual tax assessments as of December 31, 1982 and corporate income tax assessments as of February 28, 1983. Accordingly, the following amounts are due from (to) Canada pursuant to these agreements:

	1983 $ 000's	1982 $ 000's
Operating grant adjustments in respect of:		
Income tax collections		
1980	$ —	$ (2,302)
1981	688	(10,382)
1982	6,003	(2,742)
EPF contributions		
1981	1,686	1,884
1982	65	771
1983	322	—
	8,764	(12,771)
Income tax remittance adjustments in respect of:		
Corporate income taxes	(5,947)	—
Individual income taxes	2,517	—
	(3,430)	—
	5,334	(12,771)
Less current portion in respect of:		
Operating grant adjustments	2,374	12,684
Income tax remittance adjustments	(1,860)	—
	514	12,684
	$ 4,820	$ (87)

The adjustments to the operating grants are to be added to monthly instalments of the operating grant as follows:

1981 income tax, on or before July 1, 1983
1982 income tax, on or before July 1, 1984
1981 EPF, on or before October 1, 1983
1982 EPF, on or before October 1, 1984
1983 EPF, on or before October 1, 1985

The adjustment to the income tax remittances will be deducted from income tax instalment payments in 1984, 1985 and 1986.

9. Loans from Canada

Loans from Canada represent borrowings, the proceeds from which were loaned to municipalities, school districts and other third parties. The loans are repayable in varying amounts to the year 2002 and bear interest at rates between 5 9/16% and 18 3/8%.

The estimated principal repayment and interest requirements over the next five years are as follows:

	Principal $ 000's	Interest $ 000's	Total $ 000's
1984	$ 1,901	$ 1,783	$ 3,684
1985	1,330	1,492	2,822
1986	1,359	1,357	2,716
1987	1,469	1,298	2,767
1988	1,423	1,068	2,491

10. Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation were used to assist in financing of the townsite development at Nanisivik. The loans are repayable in annual amounts to the year 1990 and bear interest at rates between 9 3/8% to 9 3/4%. Principal repayments and interest requirements over the next five years are as follows:

	Principal $ 000's	Interest $ 000's	Total $ 000's
1984	$ 130	$ 123	$ 253
1985	143	110	253
1986	157	96	253
1987	173	80	253
1988	190	63	253

11. Operating grant from Canada

	1983 $ 000's	1982 $ 000's
Received per financial agreement with Canada	$ 239,764	$ 200,159
Adjustments in respect of: Income tax collections and EPF contributions	8,851	(11,356)
1982 utilities overpayments refunded	—	(3,840)
	$ 248,615	$ 184,963

12. Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

Under section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance the Government makes contributions and grants, from funds appropriated, to meet the operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. Section 19 further provides for a grant to be made to the Corporation, from funds appropriated, equivalent to the operating deficit, if any, at the end of the Corporation's fiscal year.

As at March 31, 1983 the Government had contributed $1,410,000 (March 31, 1982 — $1,729,000) more than was required to meet the Corporation's operating costs. This amount may be refunded, at the request of the Government, under the terms of the financial agreement with the Corporation.

13. Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation and Supplementary Retirement Benefits Accounts of Canada. The liability of the Government with respect to pensions is satisfied by its matching contributions. Any liability for actuarial deficiencies in the Public Service Superannuation and Supplementary Retirement Benefits Accounts is assumed by Canada.

Contributions are also made by the Government to a fund known as the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowance Fund, to fund non-contributory allowances and benefits earned by members of the Legislative Assembly. Any liability for actuarial deficiencies in the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund is assumed by the Government.

14. Commitments

The Government leases office space and staff accommodation under the terms of long-term lease agreements. Lease payments for which the Government is committed are as follows:

	$ 000's
1984	$ 9,845
1985	9,491
1986	9,108
1987	8,804
1988	8,719
1989-1998	42,057

15. Contingencies

(a) The Government has guaranteed the following:

	$ 000's
Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$ 90,674
Line of credit for the Northwest Territories Liquor Control System for overseas purchases of liquor	500
Loans by chartered banks to commercial fishermen and businesses	305

(b) Pending and threatened litigation may involve the Government in potential losses of about $1,438,000.

16. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been restated for 1982 to conform with the current year's presentation.

Financial Management Secretariat

The Financial Management Secretariat is a central agency responsible for providing advice and support services on the financial management and administration of the government to the Financial Management Board. The Finanical Management Board, with the approval of the Commissioner, may act on all matters related to the financial management and administration of the Territories.

As a further step towards responsible government, the Honourable Tom Butters assumed the chairmanship of the Financial Management Board on June 30, 1983. This position was previously held by the Commissioner who has taken on the responsibilities of the deputy chairman. Mr. Butters, who had been deputy chairman, continued as minister responsible to the Legislative Assembly for financial matters.

The secretariat is responsible for development of the main estimates, five-year program forecast, supplementary appropriations and quarterly variance reports, negotiations with the federal government for territorial funding, and provision of administrative and working support to the board.

The program budgets and analysis section is responsible for providing senior level budget management and counsel to the government, primarily focussing on the budget cycle.

In 1983, this section published main estimates preparation instructions designed to allow easier understanding of the government's budget and resource allocation processes. To complement this process, the section also began a training program for the purpose of improving financial management and the understanding of government financial systems.

Other major projects undertaken by the section in 1983 included a complete revision of the Financial Management Board handbook, incorporation of the government priorities process into the budgeting system, five year program forecast instructions designed to improve long range planning, production of a quarterly variance reporting package for board members and a study on the computerization of the budget process.

The financial planning and analysis section is responsible for providing senior level financial management and advice to the government.

In 1983, the section resumed negotiations with the federal government following the announcement of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the development of a formula-based approach to territorial financing. Such a step is considered critical in terms of the role of a full politically responsible government.

With the proclamation of a new Financial Administration Ordinance in September, 1982, the Financial Management Board was assigned the responsibility for evaluating programs as to economy, efficiency and effectiveness. In 1983, to support the board's effort in this area, the section began development of a performance measurement and evaluation system. The objective is to improve program delivery by the Government of the Northwest Territories through better management of limited resources.

Other projects in 1983 included preparation of a more comprehensive budget address, studies on the reporting requirements of boards and agencies, a submission to the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment panel, a review of third party funding agreements and a manual on submissions to the federal government.

Audit Bureau

The Audit Bureau's primary role is to provide an internal audit function within the Government of the N.W.T. It is responsible for independently reviewing departmental operations and assisting senior management by either providing assurance that operations are well managed, or by identifying weaknesses and opportunities.

Another major responsibility of the Audit Bureau is the performance of attest audits of Government of the N.W.T. financial claims and cost reports, prior to their submission to the federal government. The bureau also provides financial audit services to departments with respect to contributions to external organizations, and is represented on steering and project committees that are engaged in systems development or enhancement.

The Audit Bureau reported to the Deputy Commissioner, who acted as chairman of the audit committee.

The Auditor General of Canada, in his report to the Legislative Assembly on his comprehensive review of the financial information system project, recommended that the Audit Bureau take action to acquire computer audit expertise. This recommendation concurred with the bureau's own perception of its responsibilities and needs, and action was initiated to acquire and develop this capability.

In addition to an extensive audit program at headquarters, the bureau performed approximately 35 audits in 14 communities throughout the N.W.T. during 1983. These varied in scope from small project audits to detailed operational audits of regional offices.

The past year saw the retirement from the public service of Ed Callas, who had headed the Audit Bureau since its formation in 1969. He served the federal and territorial governments for 31 years, the last 26 of which were spent in the Northwest Territories.

Personnel

The Department of Personnel is responsible for the planning and coordination of personnel management within the public service of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The department reports to the Commissioner and the Honourable Tom Butters reported to the Legislative Assembly on the department.

E. G. Bowyer
Director of Personnel

Personnel Services

The personnel services division is responsible for providing recruitment and job evaluation services to all Territorial Government departments.

Of the 764 positions staffed in 1983, a total of 647 were hired from the North while 117 were hired from outside the Territories. This compares to a total of 888 positions filled in 1982, of which 768 were Northern hires. Of the positions staffed in 1983, 134 were teaching positions, of which 40 were transfers and 18 were promotions.

During 1983, 29% of all positions staffed were filled by native Northerners while 85% of all positions staffed were filled in the North. Total staff turnover was 19%, down considerably from the 24% turnover figure in 1982 and the 32% figure in 1981. Although the state of the Canadian economy was partially responsible for the reduction in turnover, it appears that the Southern recruitment restraint policy is now paying long term dividends and is helping to reduce turnover at both middle and senior management levels.

There were 854 positions classified in 1983. Of these 579 were re-evaluations of existing positions and 275 were evaluations of new job descriptions.

Staff Relations

A number of major policy and legislative changes took place in 1983. Wage restraint legislation was implemented in April 1983 for the N.W.T. Public Service Association and in September 1983 for the N.W.T. Teachers' Association. The legislation generally extended collective agreements for two year periods with salary increases of 6% in the first year of the contract and 5% in the second year.

Negotiations were undertaken with both unions in June 1983 and a number of non-monetary clauses of collective agreements were amended.

The Public Service Ordinance was amended to further define the political rights of employees. This resulted in broadening the rights of employees in some categories and restricting those of senior public servants.

A conflict of interest policy was also implemented in 1983. The policy defined activities which constitute a conflict of interest for public servants and limited their ability to pursue private business interests which conflict with their public duty.

Implementation of the staff accommodation policy in 1983 resulted in the sale of over 14 housing units in both Yellowknife and Fort Smith and the dropping of a number of major leases with landlords who currently provide housing to public servants. In addition to lowering of the government's housing inventory, the government now provides accommodation in major centres for a period of only one year.

Staff Development and Training

During 1983, 65 courses were conducted throughout the public service with 767 employees receiving training. Many employees were also enrolled in correspondence and university extension programs to enhance their career potential.

Although the education leave program was subject to economic restraints, 17 employees were enrolled in continuing programs leading to degrees or professional designations. There were no new enrolments in education leave during 1983, although six employees proceeded on short-term leave to complete academic programs of one semester duration.

The in-service training program continued to offer long-term Northerners employment opportunities through training. Although the number of trainees fluctuates as individuals graduate and are appointed to positions, the number of employees in the program increased to approximately 70. This program has proven to be an effective method of bringing Northerners into officer level and technical positions in all government departments and all regions. Eighty-four percent of trainees have been native Northerners.

The office of native employment provides counselling services to Northern native people on employment opportunities with the Government of the Northwest Territories. The office also serves the needs of native employees by providing counselling services and identifying training opportunities for career development. The number of native employees has remained fairly constant for several years at about ⅓ of the work force. Native Northerners occupy positions at every level of the government. Efforts are being made to train more native managers who will be involved directly in the delivery of government programs.

Finance and Administration

The finance and administration division coordinated and monitored all aspects of departmental resource utilization through budget forecasts and internal resource management techniques.

The computerized Personnel Information System (P.I.N.G.O.) was enhanced to include position control which provided the government with accurate up-to-date information on positions. This module has the capability of providing salary analysis, job narratives, and storage of the skill, education, previous experience, functional duties and responsibilities necessary to describe the positions.

Economic Development and Tourism

The Honourable
Arnold McCallum
Minister of
Economic Development
and Tourism
Minister of Public Works

Minister's Introduction

One of the first initiatives undertaken by the Hon. Arnold McCallum on assuming responsibility for Economic Development and Tourism was a review of departmental goals, objectives and organizational structure.

At the February 1983 session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. McCallum indicated that formalized goals, objectives and strategies would be prepared. At the May session, Mr. McCallum tabled the goal, objectives and strategies approved by the Executive Council.

At the same session, the Assembly was informed that a department action plan would be developed to meet the new approaches. Rather than being simply an internal exercise, it was decided to seek wide public input into the actions required. To this end, the minister widely circulated the goal, objectives and strategies of the department, requesting public input for the action plan.

An in-depth review of organization structure was undertaken with a new structure approved by the Executive Council in October. An assistant deputy minister responsible for program delivery was appointed. The main operating arms of the department in headquarters will be the divisions of business development and tourism and parks. Separate planning and policy groups have been established, reporting directly to the deputy minister.

Jim Britton, former regional director for the Baffin, was appointed deputy minister in October. Mr. Britton will be responsible for the implementation of the new organization structure and the development of specific programs and services required to meet the department's new strategies.

Increased emphasis will be placed on the development potential of both non-renewable and renewable resources. The needs and development of northern business will be a high priority as will the continued promotion and development of the tourism industry. The primary role of regional offices in program delivery will be recognized in the organization structure and program development.

After two years of negotiation, a four year, $21 million economic development agreement between the Federal Government and the Government of the N.W.T. was signed in December 1982. During 1983, three subsidiary agreements were concluded: $5.51 million for human resource development, $10.75 million for domestic market development and $4.63 million for natural resource development.

Planning and Resource Development

The planning and resource development division has responsibility for economic planning and economic and policy/program analysis for the department. In this capacity, the division promoted business and employment opportunities in the N.W.T. In addition to being responsible for the action plan development and review committee, the division played a key role in the joint needs assessment committee. During 1983, efforts were focussed on assisting the local economy in coping with the national economic recession.

The economic planning secretariat continued work on developing a data base of economic indicators, information sources and potential revenues from resource development projects. A Keewatin region economic base study and Beaufort Sea hydrocarbon development revenue analysis were two principal accomplishments. In addition to the completion of manpower and business development policies, other initiatives included the development of financial assistance to business policies and programs, a tourism policy and strategy and a renewable resource use policy.

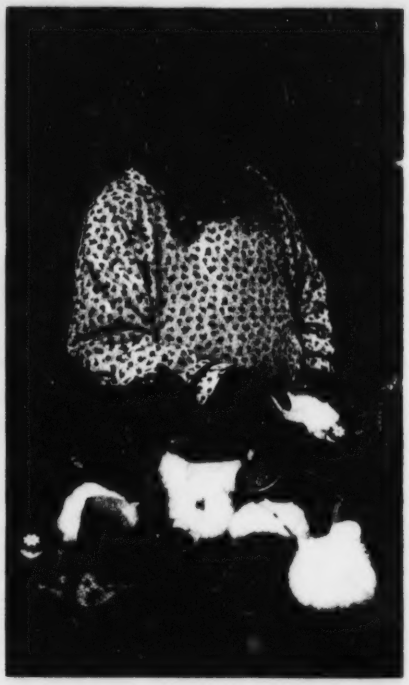
The mineral and petroleum resources section focussed on the review and monitoring of resource projects to maximize northern participation and benefits. In addition to the development of socio-economic agreements, the section provided the opportunity for Territorial Government input into Canadian oil and gas lands administration exploration agreements. The section also acted as departmental co-ordinator for participation in the federal environmental assessment and review of the Beaufort Sea hydrocarbon project. In dealings with other governments and agencies, the section maintained membership on the intergovernmental working group on mining, the northern minerals advisory committee and the regional environmental review committee.

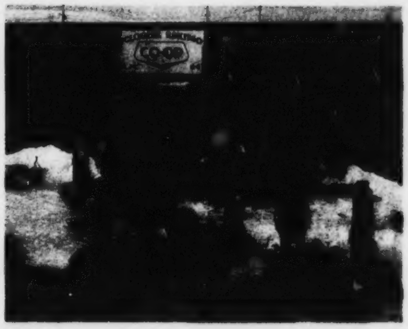
The division had input on development of a comprehensive N.W.T. Business Directory for promotion of northern goods and services, research in the areas of prospector assistance and rotational assistance, development of the department's new goals and objectives and an action plan to implement the department's new thrusts.

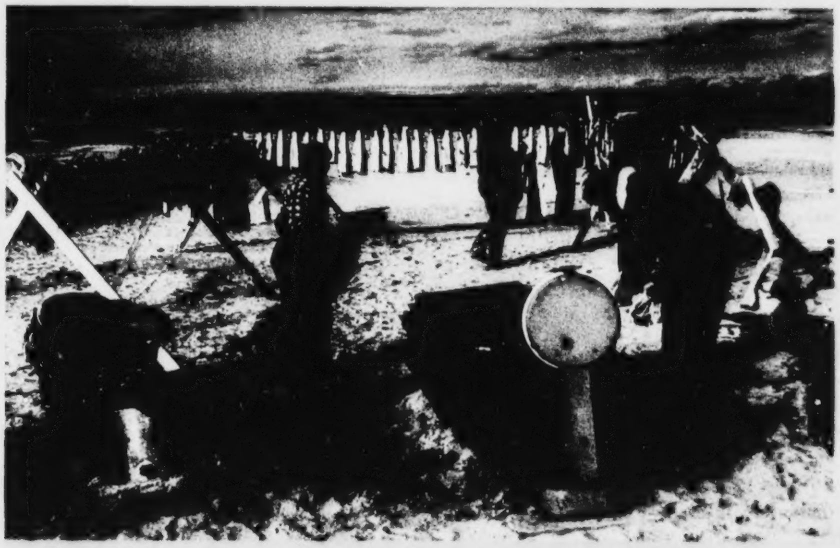
Commerce

The commerce division includes five services: small business development, co-operatives, commercial enterprises, arts and crafts and financial services. It is responsible for advocating the development of the small business sector, liaison with resource developers concerning business opportunity identification and generally for supporting entrepreneurial activities in the N.W.T.

DONALD YUKON







Fort Franklin employment officer Donald Yukon discusses work opportunities with a client. Fort McPherson craftswoman Lucy Vaneltsi admires beaded moccasins displayed by the Native Women's Association. The co-operative at Igloolik is an active community concern, as elsewhere in the Northwest Territories.

Federal Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs John Munro and Territorial Minister of Economic Development and Tourism Arnold McCallum signed a $21 million economic development agreement.

A test fishery at Hayes River is part of a major ongoing program in the Kitikmeot region.

Business Development

The business development service provides financial and technical assistance to small businesses including commercial renewable resource harvesters and arts and crafts producers.

Liaison is maintained with resource developers to ensure maximum participation of local entrepreneurs in spin-off business opportunities and the co-ordination of resource developers' initiatives regarding local business participation.

Two financial contribution programs are administered by the business services section. The business development and the financial assistance to business programs stimulate business development by assisting in the financing of capital assets for new or expanding businesses and working capital for businesses in financial difficulties.

Financial Services

During the 1982/83 fiscal year, the Eskimo loan fund and business loans and guarantees fund boards were amalgamated to improve administrative efficiency. The combined board met 11 times during the fiscal year, approving nine loan applications under the Eskimo loan fund totalling $1,798,360. A further 64 loans totalling $4,301,489 were authorized under the Territorial Government's business loans and guarantees fund.

The Special ARDA program, which provides financial contributions to businesses and organizations, particularly native development corporations, approved 49 contributions amounting to $2,292,755. Monies were allocated in the following areas: primary producing activities, research and planning, and commercial undertakings.

Renewable Resource Development

Tangible growth in the renewable resources sector was hampered over the past year by international events over which the local industries had limited influence. Fish and lumber prices were generally lower due to depressed world demand and seal skin harvesting declined drastically as a result of the ban on the importation of Canadian seal skins by some European countries.

The commercial fishery experienced a decline in prices. The prices for whitefish, the predominant commercial species, averaged 10 percent less than the year before. This situation, combined with higher operating costs, would have resulted in reduced incomes had the department not implemented a price support program. During the fiscal year approximately 1,550,000 kg of fish were harvested on a commercial basis. The department continued its efforts to improve harvesting and marketing of the Northwest Territories fisheries resources.

The N.W.T. forest industry was not immune to the economic decline affecting the industry across Canada. Total production was 30 percent below that of the previous year. The largest lumber producer, Slave River Sawmill Ltd., ceased production due to a fire in August, 1983.

Arts and Crafts

The economic decline throughout Canada also had an adverse effect on the art and craft industry. To counter this, the department provided the services of a consultant to two cooperatives that are major sculpture producers. It also developed a closer working relationship with the federally supported agencies which encourage northern art and craft production.

Co-operatives

The co-operative system in the N.W.T. maintained its position over the past year despite a downturn in the Canadian economy. Sales and other revenues totalled $22,857,175. A net savings of $405,991 was realized. Permanent employment remained at 349 positions and total direct wages and benefits exceeded $3.5 million. During the year, a proposal was completed for joint federal/territorial funding of field services support to co-operatives.

In addition, the Hillside Housing Co-operative in Frobisher Bay and the End of the Road Co-operative in Inuvik were incorporated. The Borealis Housing Co-op constructed approximately 50 units in Yellowknife.

Commercial Enterprises

The department continued its efforts to privatize government operated enterprises with negotiations nearing the final stages on two craft shops. Efforts by the department to privatize craft shops were somewhat hindered by the estimated 30 to 40 percent decline in arts and crafts sales across Canada.

Manpower Development

The manpower development division provides a focal point for employment, industrial training, apprenticeship, career development and related support programs for Northerners in business and industry.

Under a training-on-the-job employment program, the Territorial Government, the trainee and the employer contract for practical employment and skill training.

Emphasis was placed on employment opportunities in the oil industry, where approximately 1,000 northerners were employed as of September 1983.

The short term employment program (S.T.E.P.) is the Territorial Government's job creation program, aimed at areas with limited wage employment opportunities. Under the supervision of the regions, this program resulted in expenditures of $2 million in the N.W.T. economy at the community level.

The petroleum and mining industries worked with the division in developing methods to train and employ northern labour. In-house training programs in a wide variety of jobs were available and used. During the year, the division negotiated with new mines and major oil companies with a view to increasing employment of the northern labour force.

The apprenticeship program continued to develop skilled tradesmen for northern industry through a combination of on-the-job and in-school training. As of September 1983, there were 487 trainees in the designated trades across the Northwest Territories. Of these, approximately 90 were employed by the Territorial Government.

The number of apprentices completing their training and obtaining certification as journeymen was 57 and of these 36 obtained interprovincial qualification under the "red seal" program.

Small engine mechanics and air conditioning as part of the heavy duty mechanics trade were added to training programs available to apprentices.

The introduction into the N.W.T. high school system of a vocational high school program greatly improved the potential for students leaving school to find apprenticeship positions. The first graduates from this program will enter the workforce in 1985.

J. Britton
Deputy Minister
Economic Development
and Tourism

Tourism and Parks

During 1983, a five year plan for developing the tourism industry in the Northwest Territories was approved by the Executive Council. A comprehensive guide training program for Northwest Territories guides was also undertaken.

In direct response to requests from the N.W.T. Travel Industry Association to have the Explorers' Guide published by the private sector, the 1984 edition is being published by Outcrop Ltd. of Yellowknife. Other firsts for the Explorers' Guide will be inclusion of advertising and 72 pages of colour.

TravelArctic entered into negotiations with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to form a new cooperative marketing organization to sell travel programs. TravelArctic continued to market programs through the Canada West organization and worked closely with the N.W.T. Travel Industry Association and the six tourism zones associations by participating in joint marketing and promotional activities.

The decline in the number of enquiries and visitors to the N.W.T. in 1983 was proportionately less than the Canadian average. In particular, the economic recession resulted in fewer visits by US residents to Canada, including the Northwest Territories.

The Northwest Territories, in co-operation with Parks Canada and several provinces, developed a new program to designate heritage rivers. The Canadian heritage rivers system will incorporate nominations for heritage rivers. The N.W.T. input includes a current survey of 41 N.W.T. rivers.

The Baffin region held the founding meeting of its zone travel association.

Pangnirtung Pass presents a dramatic landscape for hikers in Auyuittuq National Park.

Fishing Creek Falls near Bathurst Inlet in the western arctic.

Public Works

Minister's Introduction

On March 1, 1983, Arnold J. McCallum assumed responsibility for the Department of Public Works. This appointment was viewed as another step in the continuing development of more politically accountable government in the Northwest Territories, with the department now responsible to an elected minister.

Under the direction of the minister the provisions of the northern preference policy were carried out. In the last complete fiscal year, 838 construction contracts with a value of some $21 million were awarded to northern contractors. To ensure that the policy meets its objectives, the minister instructed the department to maintain a dialogue with the industry, through the N.W.T. Construction Association, to obtain northern contractors' input on implementation of the policy.

The government set a priority on transfer of the highways reconstruction program from the federal government. The minister was actively involved in transfer negotiations. The transfer of program responsibility would increase territorial government control over N.W.T. highways. The highway reconstruction program would be the second of the three highways programs to be devolved to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The minister also made submissions to his federal counterpart on the federal northern roads policy to ensure the needs of N.W.T. residents are reflected.

During 1983, the minister directed a review of winter roads to Nahanni Butte and Trout Lake. As a result, winter roads will be constructed in the winter of 1983/84. Contracts for construction have been negotiated with the northern contractors who now have road maintenance contracts in the area. The roads are expected to open in January 1984.

The minister initiated a review of the involvement of local residents and businesses in construction activities. Recommendations will be made on action the department can take, such as training opportunities, project scheduling and project management to maximize the employment of local residents on construction projects.

Directorate

The Department of Public Works is responsible for the designing, building, operating, and maintaining of all the buildings and works required by the Government of the N.W.T. This includes the operation of ferries, vehicles, heavy construction equipment, and the maintenance and reconstruction of roads and highways.

The directorate includes the senior management of the department and the staff divisions responsible for contracts and capital planning, finance, and policy and planning.

Architecture

The architecture division continued to provide a diverse range of building types through a variety of construction approaches. The new school at Norman Wells and the restoration of Breynat Hall in Fort Smith were completed in 1983. Contracts for construction in 1984 of new schools in Sanikiluaq, Fort Franklin, Snowdrift, and on the Hay River Reserve were tendered in 1983. The building at Fort Franklin will incorporate a multipurpose hall for community use.

Planning and construction of community recreation facilities and multi-purpose halls continued at a high level. Community halls at Fort Resolution and Cape Dorset were completed in 1983. Construction of these facilities was accomplished in a manner which promoted a significant degree of local employment. Construction of community halls at Sachs Harbour and Tuktoyaktuk is underway. Planning for new community halls which include hamlet office space and recreation facilities started in 1983 for Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay.

A new building to centrally accommodate the government computer services at headquarters neared completion in 1983. Other projects completed included wildlife offices in Coppermine, Arctic Bay and Fort McPherson, and various community facilities in Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Snowdrift and Chesterfield Inlet.

Engineering

The engineering division's efforts are directed at ensuring the provision of clean, pure, potable water in the communities and making certain that sewage and solid wastes are disposed of in a sanitary manner. It is also responsible for the construction of tank farm installations to facilitate the orderly marketing of petroleum products by the Department of Government Services.

During 1983, the division was also concerned with additional facilities for the distribution of natural gas in the Norman Wells area, and high temperature heating systems, waste heat recovery systems and central steam plants.

The total of all construction projects handled by the division in 1983 was in excess of $5,600,000.

An extensive program of upgrading water and sewer installations was carried out in Frobisher Bay, along with repair of dykes on the sewage holding pond. Engineering design began for water storage reservoirs in Pangnirtung and Broughton Island. Upgrading of district heating systems in Frobisher Bay and Inuvik also took place. The construction of a new community power plant in Sanikiluaq was also started.

Expansion and upgrading of the Tuktoyaktuk fuel storage facility and modification and upgrading of the Pond Inlet fuel storage facility were started. Badly corroded portions of the gasoline pipeline in Whale Cove

Improvements to the Mackenzie Highway system were carried out in 1983.

DPW supervisor Joe Koonoo and assistant Paniloo Sangoya check the school boilers in Pond Inlet.

Architects Malcolm MacLeod and Harold Strub review a model of a community hall planned for Gjoa Haven.

were replaced. Construction of facilities in Fort Franklin, Lac La Martre, Paulatuk, Coppermine and Gjoa Haven were completed and contracts awarded for the painting of these facilities. A fuel testing facility is being established in Yellowknife and a replacement for the Rankin Inlet airport fuel facility, which was accidently destroyed in 1982, is being constructed.

Highways

Two road maintenance contracts, lasting three years, were negotiated with local contractors in 1983. The Fort McPherson Incorporated Band Ltd. commenced work on 144 kilometers of the Dempster Highway and Beaver Enterprises Ltd. of Fort Liard commenced work on 147 kilometers of the Liard Highway.

In 1983 the Mackenzie River Valley winter road was extended beyond Fort Norman to Norman Wells. Also, in the winter of 1983/84 winter roads into Nahanni Butte and Trout Lake will be opened.

Asphalt surface stabilization was carried out on the road between Rae and Edzo. Pavement resurfacing was done on the Yellowknife Highway and Ingraham Trail at Yellowknife. Similar work was carried out on the Hay River Highway in the town of Hay River.

A major modification to the ferry M.V. Merv Hardie in 1982 enabled the ferry to operate as late as January 17, 1983. This established a new record and resulted in no disruption to road traffic during freeze-up for the residents of Yellowknife, Rae-Edzo and Fort Providence.

At the Peel River crossing the cable ferry M.V. Abraham Francis had to be temporarily replaced by a tug and barge ferry arrangement in July and August in order to rectify mechanical deficiencies to the cable ferry. It was subsequently re-installed and continued service to season's end.

Management of more than 70 land development, road construction and drainage projects was undertaken in 40 communities and studies were carried out on several airstrips for the Department of Local Government.

Operations

The operations division is comprised of buildings and works, mobile equipment and accommodation services sections. Its programs are carried into every community by staff in five regions and the Yellowknife area.

Maintenance work awarded to local contractors was increased by breaking down contracts for tendering and limiting work performed by DPW staff. The Kitikmeot region exceeded $500,000 in maintenance contracts to northern firms. Buildings have been upgraded for more energy efficient operation, particularly the Keewatin schools, Baffin housing and many Yellowknife buildings. Better insulated metal doors were a feature of the Kitikmeot program. Elimination of some buildings which could not be economically operated, and where restoration costs were not justifiable, was started in the Inuvik region.

L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works

Upgrading of works occurred in 1983, with telephone fire alarm systems going into some western communities, central heating systems in Inuvik and Frobisher Bay upgraded for reliability and safety and water and sewer systems improved in Resolute Bay. Maintenance of tank farms became a DPW responsibility and an upgrading program for their maintenance was started. Work on upgrading the gas line at Norman Wells was started.

Savings on energy costs from the wider use of high efficiency electric motors, particularly in the Kitikmeot and Baffin regions and Yellowknife area, were sufficient to pay for their cost within two years. The recovery of residual heat from Northern Canada Power Commission diesels, particularly in Pelly Bay and Lac La Martre, continued to prove successful.

Conserving energy in the use of vehicles continued to receive attention. The program to convert vehicles to use propane fuel realized savings of up to 40%. This program will be expanded to most communities where propane fueling facilities are available.

The accommodation services section, in conjunction with the Department of Personnel, finalized the plan for eventual withdrawl from staff housing in Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River. Fourteen houses were sold to employees and negotiations are underway for the sale of 45 more.

Energy Conservation

The energy conservation division addressed the growing need for information on energy conservation techniques, their performance and cost effectiveness. A public information and enquiry service was provided on the products, ways and means of reducing energy costs.

The division has undertaken 24 conservation and renewable energy development and demonstration agreement (CREDDA) projects. A cost-shared program with the federal government, CREDDA was established to encourage the use of renewable energy resources, to conserve energy and make energy use more efficient.

Projects started in 1983 included the upgrading of 62 N.W.T. Housing Corporation units in Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay and St. Jude's Parish Hall in Frobisher Bay; heating of the town of Fort Smith's water supply with wood as the energy used; and the construction of 50 super energy efficient houses in Yellowknife. The operating costs for all CREDDA projects were significantly lower than comparable units, resulting in a profitable payback of monies invested by clients.

Renewable Resources

The Honourable
Richard Nerysoo
Minister of
Renewable Resources

Minister's Introduction

During 1983, Minister of Renewable Resources Richard Nerysoo directed the department's continuing emphasis on consulting hunters and trappers at the community level to encourage their participation in program development and resource management decisions.

The minister announced special financial support for the N.W.T. Hunters and Trappers Federation to assist them in their efforts to protect the trapping industry in the Northwest Territories. Special funding was also provided to the Beaufort and Mackenzie Delta hunters and trappers associations to enable their effective participation in the Beaufort environmental assessment and review process.

The environmental planning and assessment division, under the direction of Minister Nerysoo, took the lead role in land use planning negotiations with the federal government. This division, in its second year, was also actively involved in a number of other important issues including water management planning and participation in the Beaufort environmental assessment and review public hearings.

Wildlife Management

A management plan for the wood bison herd in the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary was prepared and released for public review and comment. For the first time, a segment of the herd was found outside the sanctuary indicating an expansion of range.

A polar bear tagging program continued on the northeast Baffin Island coast and some radio collars were placed on bears in the Beaufort Sea area. Computer modelling sessions involving several government agencies and universities continued to examine the effects of harvest levels on this major carnivore of the Arctic.

Assessment of harvest levels and regulations continued in response to new information and requests from user groups. A more complete understanding of resident hunting pressure was obtained from annual questionnaires returned by sport hunters. Progress continues in the development of a system to monitor native harvesting levels through the cooperation of regional native organizations.

Muskox surveys conducted in the Kitikmeot and Inuvik regions should result in increased quotas and more meaningful zones early in 1984. Most populations appear to be doing well. A workshop on muskoxen, involving computer modelling and review of techniques, led to some revised research objectives which should result in better understanding of muskox ecology and possible levels of harvest.

Extensive gyrfalcon surveys took place in the central and eastern Arctic. A permanent study area was set up to monitor gyrfalcon nesting rates and to eventually examine early mortality in this highly prized bird.

Particular attention was paid to the caribou — the most widely used wildlife species in the N.W.T. Unusually high numbers found in 1982 in the Kaminuriak herd were confirmed in 1983 by conducting another survey. In addition, surveys were conducted on the Bluenose herd and the several herds known as the Wager Bay complex. Final analysis of three years of comparison of visual and photographic survey techniques neared completion and the results will be made public early in 1984.

The caribou tagging program continued in the Baffin region, while other studies involving habitat, animal condition indicators, and reproductive rates continued in the Keewatin and Fort Smith regions. Much of the caribou research involves cooperation with federal and provincial agencies.

A wildlife habitat study was initiated for grizzly bears in the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta area. This study focused on the development of techniques to define grizzly bear denning habitat. A large-scale mapping program, designed to document the distribution of wildlife species in the Inuvik region was initiated.

The second year of a bear detection and deterrent study was completed, resulting in the successful use of rubber bullets as an effective deterrent technique. A preliminary training program for wildlife officers was developed and implemented. Many officers throughout the Northwest Territories are now able to employ bear deterrent techniques.

A Keewatin caribou monitoring program was undertaken for the fifth consecutive year and a five year review of the program was completed. This program is an example of techniques employed to minimize the disturbance of caribou during critical calving periods.

In conjunction with the Canadian Wildlife Service, the wildlife management division established a habitat working group. This group is comprised of representatives from both agencies and is designed to facilitate cooperative habitat management efforts in the Northwest Territories.

Environmental Planning and Assessment

The environmental planning and assessment division, with a staff of 10, is responsible for dealing with the department's response to major resource development projects and planning issues as they relate to land and water management.

Activities in 1983 centred on review of renewable resource management issues posed by proposed resource development projects, the largest including a proposed hydro development on the Slave River and the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta oil and gas development.

J. Bourque
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources

An environmental monitoring program evaluates the effectiveness of terms and conditions defined during formal hearings and regulatory efforts. Ensuring that renewable resource use options are maintained depends on compliance monitoring, evaluating the effectiveness of environmental protection measures in the field and researching and developing new approaches to mitigation. The division developed a renewable resource compensation policy for public review which will provide protection, both to the environment and resource users, from impacts of industrial development.

The division has been primarily responsible for negotiation and development of a land use planning program in the Northwest Territories. The northern land use planning program is a joint initiative of the Federal Government through Indian and Northern Affairs and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The division also provided background work and represented the interests of the Government of the Northwest Territories in water management issues, including preparation for interjurisdictional negotiation of agreements for the Mackenzie River Basin.

In response to government priorities, a program was developed which will ensure that communities and renewable resource users are well informed about proposed resource development projects and issues.

Pollution Control

The goal of the pollution control division is to maintain the high standard of environmental quality in the Northwest Territories. A program of prevention, monitoring and enforcement is designed to enlist the cooperation of industry and the general public.

Resupply of Lupin and Salmita Mines by winter road began in 1983. The project experienced a series of fuel spills over a short period of time, due to overturned tanker trucks. The principal causes of the accidents, as well as the short-comings in the spill response program of the operator, were identified and discussed with company officials. Changes introduced as a result of these discussions resulted in a sharp reduction in the number of spills and improvement in the operator's spill response team. The division was instrumental in forming a committee of those involved in the project to review the problems experienced and make recommendations for elimination or reduction of spills.

Permits for use of commercial or restricted pesticides were sought by several communities and individuals in 1983. In addition, domestic insecticide foggers (for use in combatting mosquitoes) were introduced to the Territories and large numbers were purchased by citizens for private use. The situation was monitored and consideration is being given to implementing tighter control on the type of insecticides used.

A joint study was carried out with other government agencies for radionucleides and metals at Port Radium and Rayrock Mine abandoned waste sites. A surface water quality data base to identify the extent of acid deposition in surface waters in the Northwest Territories is also being developed.

An increase in the number of requests for assistance with disposal and/or storage of hazardous wastes reinforced the possible requirement for a storage facility of this type within the Northwest Territories.

A more comprehensive environmental protection program was instituted by the use of wildlife officers acting as pollution control inspectors. A training program to assist officers in carrying out these responsibilities was introduced in 1983.

Field Services

Top priority was placed on conservation education, resulting in a series of one-minute television spots, pamphlets, posters and reports (including translations); a National Wildlife Week poster contest, which attracted 1800 entries from across the Northwest Territories; and the publishing of the 1983 edition of a national publication, *Canadian Wildlife Administration*. Work began on a trappers manual, which is scheduled for publication in 1984, and continued on the department's firearm safety program with the production of a student manual.

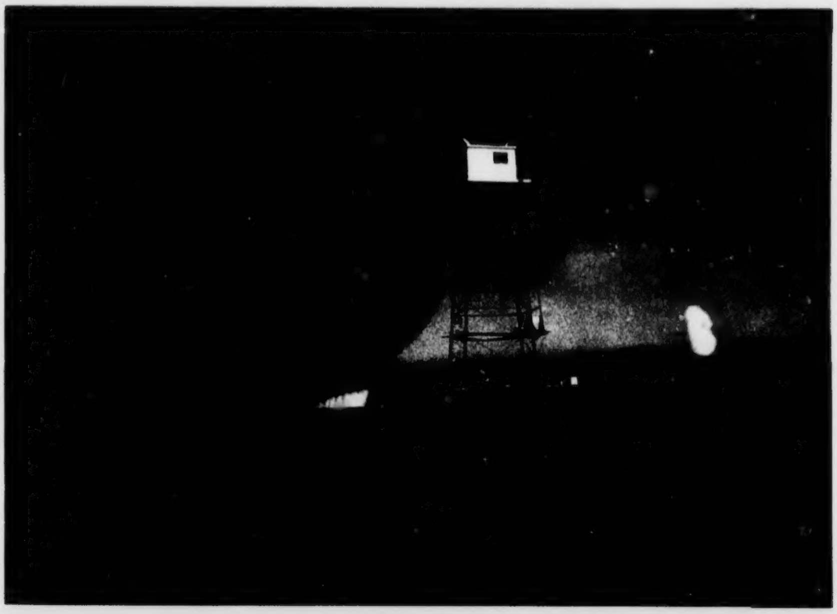
The field services division is also charged with developing the renewable resource economy. Assistance programs which support close native ties with wildlife are administered. Seventy-nine applications for funding under the outpost camp program were approved for assistance to approximately 1200 persons who desired to maintain a living on the land.

During the 1982/83 fur season, 3,167 trappers were recorded selling fur for $2,794,711. In comparison, 3,615 trappers sold fur valued at $3,737,928 in 1981/82.

Anti-trapping and anti-hunting pressures had an effect on the market movements. To give northern trappers a united voice, the department played a lead role in revitalizing the N.W.T. Hunters and Trappers Federation. A grant of $35,000 was made to this organization and a number of trapper education projects were developed.

The division worked closely with other areas of the department, federal inspectors and field staff at Fort Simpson and Norman Wells in the inspection and monitoring of the Norman Wells pipeline project to ensure that the interests of trappers were protected.

Several regulation changes were initiated in response to requests from the public. Examples included: a restricted hunting corridor for big game in the Deh Cho area, alterations in the caribou seasons and zones in the Tuktoyaktuk area and removal of wolverine from the sport list in the Delta area. The division is also working with hunters and trappers associations which have shown an increased interest in licencing and regulating of non-resident sport hunting.



Polar bear behaviour was studied at close quarters to determine detection and deterrent methods, including the use of rubber bullets. Muskoxen were surveyed in the Kitikmeot and Inuvik regions. A wildlife officer is shown banding a nestling gyrfalcon.

Igloolik hunter Avingak and Martha Ungalak prepare to skin and scrape a seal. Elise Simpson of Rae Lakes makes pounded dry caribou meat, a traditional method of food preparation.

Energy, Mines and Resources

A. Zariwny
Secretary to the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat

Ministerial responsibility for Energy, Mines and Resources rests with the Honourable Richard Nerysoo. The Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat provides advice to Mr. Nerysoo and the Executive Council on policies for energy, mines and resource development. It is functionally responsible for formulating strategies and policies, as well as providing counsel so benefits accrue to the Northwest Territories and overall Territorial Government goals are reflected in such developments.

The secretariat manages and directs the preparation of government positions and reviews programs, focussing on their effectiveness in meeting government objectives. In respect to resource development, it assesses the effectiveness of legislation and existing organizational structures and recommends changes if required.

Considerable attention was paid to the Beaufort Sea hydrocarbon production and transportation proposal. In February 1983, the Minister for Energy, Mines and Resources presented on behalf of the Executive Council the Territorial Government's environmental impact statement deficiency report, which listed a number of major socio-economic and environmental areas requiring supplementary information from industry.

In September, the minister appeared before the federal panel in Aklavik, during which time he indicated the Territorial Government's position of support for pipeline construction. He also released to the panel the Territorial Government's proposed Canada/N.W.T. resource revenue and resource management agreement.

Mr. Nerysoo met with Chris Pearson, Government Leader, Yukon, in February concerning an N.W.T./Yukon border area development agreement. Both governments agreed to establish an agreement whereby mutual interests would be recognized regarding major developments along the border.

Under the direction of the minister, a ten-year incremental plan for expansion of the venue of the N.W.T. Public Utilities Board was developed and, subsequently, approved by the Executive Council. The plan recommended that the utility board be given powers associated with general utility supervision, licensing and facility planning. Also, an energy planning commission would be created and charged with assessing the long-term benefits of alternative energy options.

Electricity was a major concern of Mr. Nerysoo and the Executive Council. Appearing before the National Energy Board, who were conducting an inquiry into the operations of the Northern Canada Power Commission, the minister told the inquiry that the Territorial Government's goal is to establish an electrical power utility that is financially and administratively well founded, responsive and prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

A number of policy-related steps were taken during 1983 since the promulgation of the resource development policy in October of 1982. Mr. Nerysoo made available some $370,000 for the funding of Development Impact Zone (DIZ) groups. The Slave River Development Impact Zone Society, incorporated under the N.W.T. Societies Ordinance in June, was given approximately $14,000 to operate for the remainder of the year. The Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta Development Impact Zone Society, incorporated in July, was given $135,500 by the minister and $10,000 each by Esso Resources and Dome Petroleum. The money will be used for wages, office rentals, administration supplies, and to pay for specific work plan requirements.

The Executive Council did not support Gulf Canada Resources' application to establish an exploration base at Stokes Point, Yukon. Instead, it requested that McKinley Bay be considered for such a base because N.W.T. residents would be provided greater business and employment benefits. It recommended that the federal government centralize harbour development. The establishment of an exploration base on the N.W.T. coast line in the Beaufort, particularly at McKinley Bay, could allow the utilization of an established facility on a temporary basis. In turn, the three governments could then work out a long term solution to harbour development on the coastline.

The minister and the Executive Council approved research and planning strategies and priorities under the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) for a seven year period, 1984-1991. NOGAP is a federal research and planning program administered by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Territorial Government submissions must be reviewed, supported and approved by Indian and Northern Affairs and federal control agencies. The minister expected a decision to be made on the Territorial Government's submission by the end of 1983.

Mr. Nerysoo attended a provincial mines ministers conference and the meeting of the council of provincial energy ministers in Regina during September. Provincial ministers agreed to hold the 1984 conference of mines ministers in Yellowknife with the Government of the N.W.T. as host and chair for the conference. Also, the minister will chair the 1984 meeting of the council of provincial energy ministers.

Mr. Nerysoo concluded an agreement with the Honourable Jean Chretien which would see both Canada and the Government of the N.W.T. funding a $125,000 N.W.T. natural gas and propane study. Communities to be considered within the scope of the study include Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, Enterprise, Hay River, Rae-Edzo, Detah and Yellowknife in the Great Slave Lake area; and Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River in the Mackenzie Delta area. The study calls for an estimate of the market potential and comparative economics of natural gas and propane in these communities for residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, mining and electrical generation sectors. A second objective of the study is to estimate the related capital, operating and maintenance costs of such service.

Resources

The northern affairs program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development plays a role in the management of resources in the Northwest Territories and administers such legislation as the Territorial lands act, arctic waters pollution prevention act, northern inland waters act, oil and gas production and conservation act, and the regulations pertaining to these acts.

Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration activity for 1983 remained comparable to 1982 as 101 projects were identified by mid-September compared with a total of 125 for 1982. Forty were high cost projects, six mine development and 34 involved diamond drilling compared to five and 45 respectively for the previous year.

The shift in target commodities visible in 1982 became more obvious in 1983 when nearly one-half of the total exploration projects were for gold. Uranium fell from well over 50% of the total a few years ago to about 18%; silver and rare metals comprised about 7% each, and 25% was for base metals. Three of the five new mines that reached steady production in the N.W.T. during the past five years were gold mines (Cullaton Lake, Lupin and Salmita).

Most N.W.T. gold prospects or showings are in the Archean Slave Structural Province — 18 of the 34 drill projects, four of the six mines in development, and nearly a third of about 60 lower cost projects.

There were four gold projects in the Keewatin near Cullaton Lake and four in the Nahanni region, where placer possibilities of the Liard River and low grade gold showing around the Cretaceous intrusives are being tested.

In addition to private sector exploration projects, Indian and Northern Affairs conducted seven geological mapping projects, assisted with 13 other projects conducted by or through Canadian and American universities, and one project in cooperation with Geological Survey of Canada.

Mining-resource related studies were also conducted in the Keewatin and Arctic Islands, mainly related to petroleum, terrain science, oceanography and regional geology.

To the end of 1983, 420 mineral claims covering 270,000 hectares in the N.W.T. were recorded. A total of 42,030 mineral claims covering an area of 3,204,000 hectares remained in good standing at the end of 1983.

Oil and Gas

During 1983, Esso Resources actively operated at the Norman Wells field, one third of which is owned by the federal government. A total of 38 wells (16 oil producers and 22 water injectors) were drilled up to September 1983, with a projected additional 14 oil producers and 14 water injectors to be drilled by the end of 1983 for a year's total of 66 wells (30 oil producers and 36 water injectors).

Four of the six planned man-made islands are in place in the Mackenzie River and plans are to drill 16 wells from each of the islands with one half of the wells being oil producers and one half being water injectors. However, production from the islands is not scheduled until at least 1985 as Esso must demonstrate that the man-made islands can withstand the Mackenzie River ice break-up prior to placing the wells in production.

Island to island pipelines are being prefabricated in sections prior to line pull and work is continuing on the field gathering system. The central process facility located on the mainland will include a 4767m³/day (30,000 bbl/day) crude oil stabilizing unit, a 6356m³/day (40,000 bbl/day) water injection plant and a 15MW (20,000 H.P.) power plant.

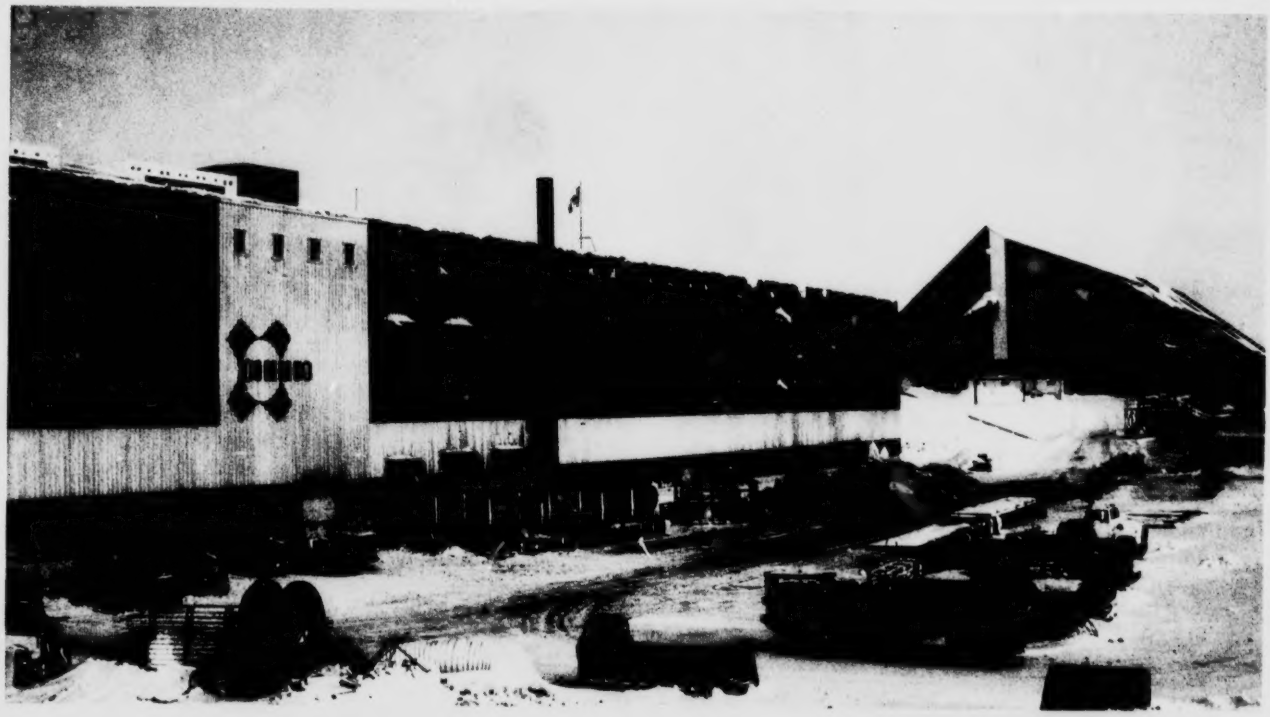
Structural improvements were carried out on the existing refinery buildings, however, the refinery equipment capacity of approximately 3,000 bbl/day remained the same. The reduced crude (about ⅓) is being flared but when the pipeline is operational it will be mixed with the crude oil for shipment south. The older wells are being worked over to improve performance and to upgrade down hole equipment. Well access roads are being or have been improved and capped with crushed rock.

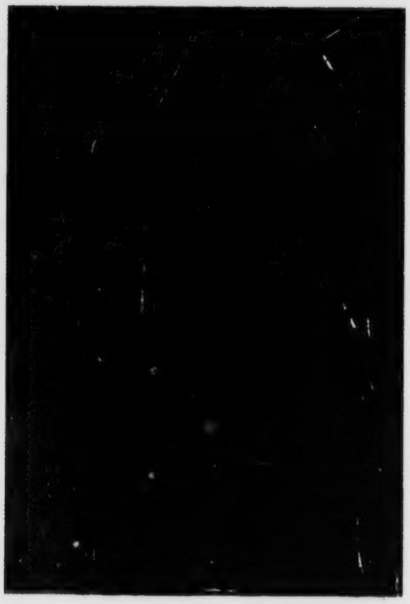
Four other wells were drilled in the mainland areas of the western N.W.T. All were abandoned. Paramount Resources drilled a test in the Cameron Hills area of the lower mainland, to a depth of 1564 m. Forward Resources drilled two wells to a depth of 889 m and 927 m in the Colville Lake area. Both wells were dry and abandoned. Amoco Petroleum drilled a well to a depth of 4200 m in the southwest area of the mainland, a step out of the Pointed Mountain field.

Esso Resources drilled two wells on land locations on the Tuktoyaktuk penninsula. Both were abandoned.

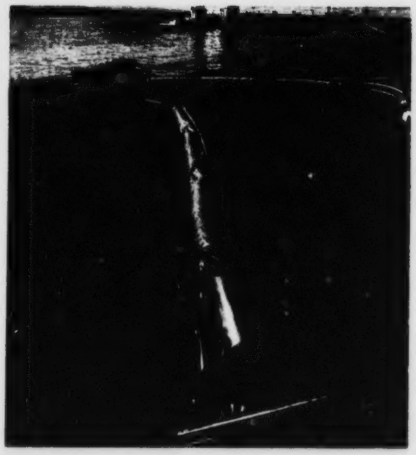
Dome was again very active in the Beaufort Sea, operating three drillships: Explorer I, Explorer II and Explorer III.

Panarctic Oils Ltd. drilled five wells in the Arctic Islands area: near Sherard Bay on the Sabine peninsula of Melville Island; from ice platforms in the Belcher Channel south of Ellef Ringnes Island; and from an ice platform west of Lougheed Island.





Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island where lead and zinc are milled (top). The new Esso Resources caisson under construction at Tuktoyaktuk (centre left).



The new Shehtah drill rig at Norman Wells is scaled to fly a Metis flag. A boom is placed to contain an oil spill in an exercise to study clean-up methods at Norman Wells.

Renewable Resources

Land Resources

Activity in the Beaufort Sea remained at a level comparable to 1982. During 1983, 15 approvals were issued for offshore island construction and dredging. Approximately 200 land use permits were issued compared to 210 in 1981 and 154 in 1982. The increase can be attributed to activities of oil and gas exploration in the western area of the N.W.T. The number of land leases issued in 1983 was 145 compared to 127 in 1981 and 99 in 1982.

Permits required for the construction of the N.W.T. portion of the Norman Wells/Zama pipeline were issued and it is expected that all land tenure agreements for the pipeline facilities and the Norman Wells expansion program will be finalized in early 1984.

Late in 1983, the production of a land use guidelines handbook for access roads and trails was undertaken and publication was targetted for mid-1984. Granular resource management continued to be a focal point resulting in the establishment of inventories at several locations.

Water Resources

In 1983, 182 water authorizations were issued for short term projects (up to 270 days duration), requiring relatively small amounts of water (up to 50,000 gallons per day).

The granting of a licence is a major undertaking and requires extensive involvement and interfacing between the proponent or the company , the N.W.T. Water Board, the water resources division, intergovernmental agencies, and the public through public hearings. In 1983, nine licences were issued and 12 public hearings were held throughout the N.W.T.

In 1983, the federal lab analysed 2,300 samples and performed 33,000 tests for a wide range of physical, chemical and microbiological parameters to support monitoring and inspection functions generated by water licences and authorizations.

The division, through its participation in various working groups, engaged in long term study programs to assess the biological resources and sensitivity of the ecosystem to changes in the hydrological regime.

Forest Resources

The Liard management unit inventory report is under review. The inventory data for the Trout and Slave management unit is being worked on and generalized reports on these units should be drafted within the next year.

Three short reports were prepared upon completion of field measurements during the summer of 1983. The first report, "Assessment of Wood Chips for IPL Slope Stabilization", was an assessment of available chipwood volumes from selected sites along the proposed Norman Wells Pipeline route. The second report was an assessment of the fuelwood potential in the Mosquito Creek area and a suggested development plan was prepared. The third report was an assessment of the fuelwood potential in the Fort Smith area and a report was prepared for the district, town and band use. The town of Fort Smith is converting a heating unit at their water plant to the use of wood for heating needs.

Lumber production decreased due to inactivity of major operations such as Slave River sawmill at Fort Resolution. Roundwood and fuelwood increases were due mainly to demand, with particular emphasis on the commercial demand for fuelwood.

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Forest Fire Management

During the 1983 fire season, a total of 333 wildfires were reported: 208 in fire action zones and 125 in observation zones. A total of 289,653 hectares burned, including the 29,668 hectares burned in fire attack zones, costing $6.5 million for fire suppression activities.

The majority of the 1983 fire activity occurred in the Mackenzie River Valley due to double the normal number of fires reported in that area. Yellowknife and the Great Slave areas reported only one-half the normal fire incidence.

Northern Benefits Committee

In August 1983, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs announced the signing of 19 exploration agreements and the formation of a regionally based northern benefits committee. The committee will review the action plans submitted by industry in support of their work program commitments in exploration agreements and provide for the integration of both federal and territorial regional, social and economic objectives within the northern benefits component, ensuring maximum benefits accrue to northerners.

Education

The Honourable
Dennis Patterson
Minister of Education
Minister of Information

Minister's Introduction

During 1983, Minister of Education Dennis Patterson travelled extensively throughout the Northwest Territories and continued to work closely with local education authorities on the on-going changes required within the education system.

In September the Legislative Assembly made major changes to the Education Ordinance. An amendment to establish education divisions and to create divisional boards of education and community education councils was approved. The formation of education divisions will not be mandatory; local education authorities must submit a petition requesting that a division be formed and that a divisional board of education be established. The amendment was recommended by the Special Committee on Education and was identified as the top priority by the task force on implementation of the special committee's report.

Other recommendations made by the task force on implementation were considered and endorsed by the Executive Council. These included recommendations on headquarters administration, the secretariat for learning, centres for learning and teaching, the minister's advisory council, extension of grade 10 to district schools, continuing eduction, special services, language programs and the Arctic College. Funds to implement the recommendations are not yet available.

During 1983 policy guidelines were developed for determining the school calendar. In the future— if attendance levels are satisfactory — it will be possible to have less than 190 in-school sessional days. This will make it possible to recognize traditional family seasonal activities and will enable students to participate in them. Such a provision must be proposed by the local education authority and will require the approval of the Minister of Education.

Major emphasis for in-school program development in 1983 was placed on bilingual education and high school vocational programs.

About $1,000,000 was spent to support the development of bilingual education programs in 35 communities. The program featured the involvement of local residents as resource people in the developmental process. Projects are underway in all the major Dene languages and additional publications have been produced in all indigenous languages.

A teacher's guide book and lesson units were developed for English as second language/dialect programs. This program has been carefully developed over the last few years and finally will address the special needs of the majority of students in the N.W.T. who come to school with English as a second language.

An Inuktitut curriculum for grades 2-6 was completed by a committee of Inuit teachers representing three regions. A grade 2 program has already been started in the schools and programs for grades 3-6 should be completed by the end of the 1983-84 school year.

The development of Northwest Territories high school programs was a major priority during the past year. In March, the Minister of Education authorized the issuing of a Northwest Territories high school graduation certificate. This certificate will be granted to N.W.T. students who meet N.W.T. graduation requirements.

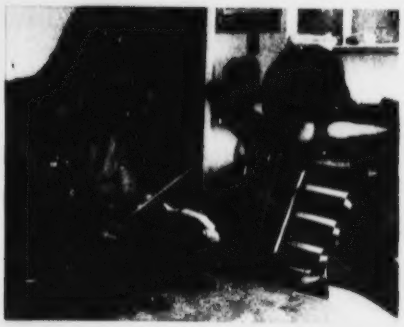
Grade 12 students will be required to write Alberta provincial high school diploma examinations beginning in the 1983-84 school year. Because N.W.T. high schools follow the Alberta program of studies and credits are awarded by the province, Territorial students must write the examinations to qualify for an Alberta diploma.

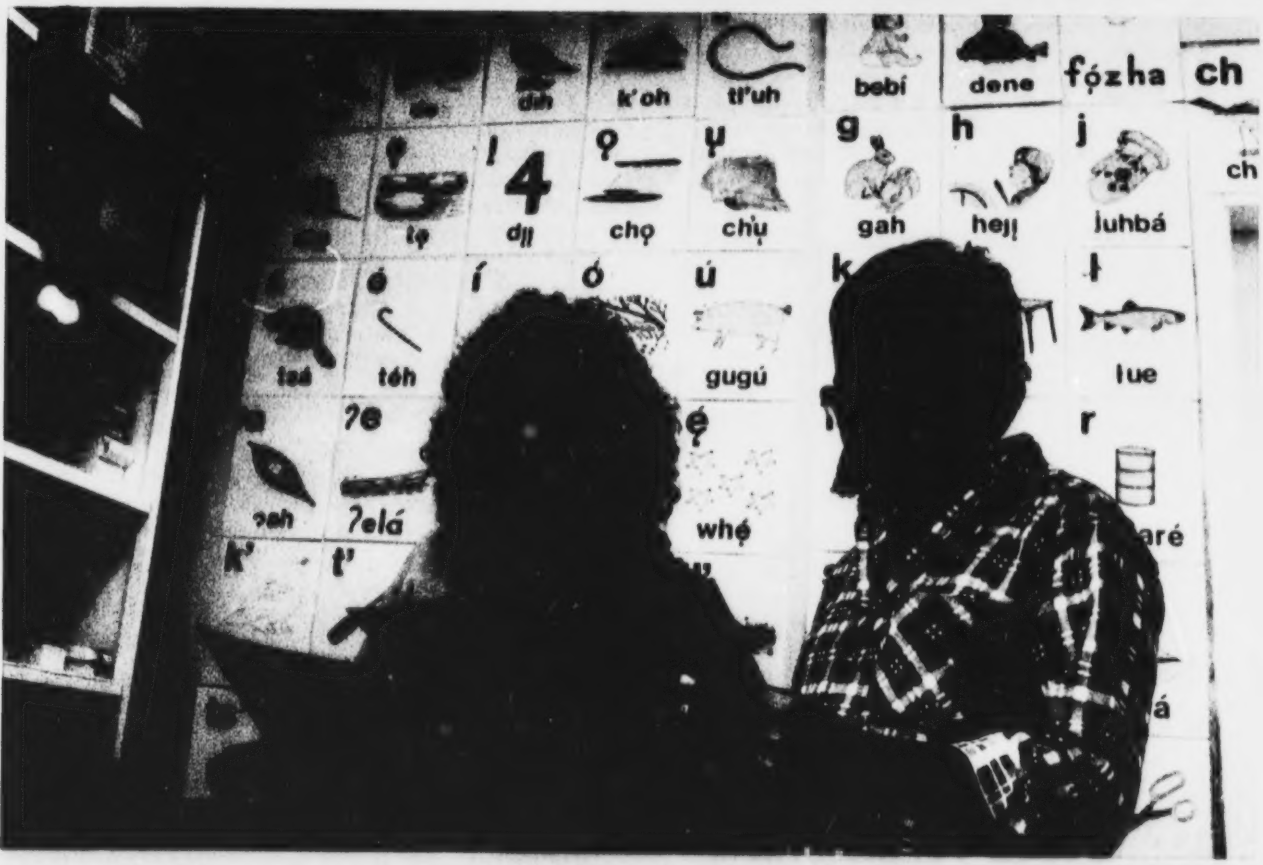
A new community-based occupation program, was started in Baker Lake, Edzo and Yellowknife. The goal of the program is to prepare people to find employment in their own communities.

There were dramatic increases in the number of students enrolled in the Eastern Arctic teacher education program. Over 100 people are being trained in either the field-based program or on campus in Frobisher Bay with generous assistance from Donner Foundation of Canada. It is predicted that in four years 50 per cent of the teaching force in the Eastern Arctic will be made up of Inuit teachers.

During the year, Mr. Patterson attended meetings of the Council of Ministers of Education of Canada (CMEC). The CMEC allows the ministers to consult on matters of common interest and provides a means for the fullest possible co-operation between provincial and territorial governments in areas of mutual interest and concern in education, while co-operating with other educational organizations to promote the development of education in Canada. The information and experiences shared at this meeting provided valuable insights for resolving the educational needs that must be met within the Northwest Territories.

Generally it was a good year for education in the Northwest Territories. Record numbers of students, particularly native students, were accepted at post secondary institutions. School attendance improved, aided by the efforts of local and regional education authorities. A new decentralized college system is being actively planned by the Thebacha board of governors. A new level of education authority, divisional boards, will permit remote communities to exert more control over their schools. There is revived interest in enhancement of the use of native languages, which the minister encouraged.

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Minister of Education Dennis Patterson and the Honourable Arnold McCallum, MLA Slave River, open newly restored Breynant Hall in Fort Smith with a ceremonial log sawing. A new school was completed in Norman Wells in 1983.

Markusie Innualuk instructs a youngster in the skills of wood carving in Pond Inlet. Researcher Elsie Rink and supervisor John Tetso develop learning materials for the Slavey language program in Fort Franklin.

Program Services

The program services division concentrated on the extensive support given to bilingual education and enhancement of high school vocational programs.

The division provided extensive support work on the development of the N.W.T. high school graduation certificate program. Although the requirements for grade 12 graduation are still tied to those of Alberta, the inclusion of N.W.T. vocational options marked the beginning of a break from total adherence to Alberta programs.

In September 1983, several more vocational programs designed by the Department of Education were implemented in three N.W.T. high schools. Vocational program development will continue over the next few years and a high priority will be attached to the development of N.W.T. academic programs. These programs will be designed to meet the special needs of N.W.T. pupils.

Like high schools in southern Canada, N.W.T. high schools receive a number of pupils who are not able to cope with the programs required for graduation. In the past these students usually became drop-outs. In order to meet the needs of these pupils, the department began designing community occupational programs. Certain aspects of these programs vary from one community to another, but other aspects such as life skills are common to all.

In response to the Territorial Assembly, the Department of Education began developing special drug and alcohol programs for N.W.T. schools in cooperation with the Departments of Health and Social Services. Native groups and other agencies concerned with these problem areas will be included in the process. As much as possible, a community approach will be used in the design of the programs.

Schools have been acquiring micro-computers for classroom use. It is important that N.W.T. students learn about computers in order not to fall behind their southern counterparts. To increase student access to computers, special funding totalling $100,000 in 1983 was provided to N.W.T. high schools for the purchase of micro-computers.

In the area of native languages, contracts were let to develop native language capabilities in micro-computers. An Inuktitut modification is now available that will permit computer assisted introduction with an Inuktitut display on the TRS 880 Model III, as well as word processing in Inuktitut. A similar modification is also available for the Slavey language.

In 1983, the federal Department of Communications turned over to the Department of Education eight satellite receiver dishes that were previously used for Anik "B" experiments. Some of these dishes will be used to receive educational programs from the Knowledge Network in British Columbia.

Adult Vocational Training Programs

A milestone was achieved in 1983 in the area of human resource development. It was decided in June to consolidate Territorial Government training activities within the Department of Education. This change will involve the transfer of resources from other government departments. The assistant deputy minister in charge of this area was also given the mandate to respond to special training needs generated by resource development activity.

The organizational change will simplify the process of dealing with outside agencies as it will allow the government to speak with one voice on training matters.

Thebacha College continued its progress towards full accreditation with the addition of a campus in Frobisher Bay. The board of governors of Thebacha College were provided with the terms of reference they required to play a more meaningful role in determining the college's direction. Their major accomplishment during the year was the submission of a strategic plan developed to guide the college through the first years of operation.

The second year of the public and business administration and social services diploma programs were successfully implemented and in addition to the present range of programs the college developed an academic studies college preparation program to upgrade students who were not academically prepared to enter the diploma courses.

As well, Thebacha College offered, through extension programs, over 60 courses ranging from English language training through driver training, cooking and welding to basic office procedures.

Finance and Administration

The Department of Education's operating budget for the 1983-84 fiscal year was $72,104,000. This O and M was broken down into six major activities: administration — $9,990,000; schools — $48,254,000; continuing education — $2,795,000; college programs — $6,862,000; residences — $4,195,000.

In addition to O and M funding, the Department of Education also received $11,723,000 in capital funds through the 1983-84 estimates.

Construction Program

Restoration of Breynat Hall, the male residence at Thebacha College, Fort Smith, was completed early in 1983 after a severe fire and water damage October 10, 1980. The new Norman Wells school was also completed by February. Due to unexpected soils and permafrost problems which resulted in redesign of the foundation, the new Clyde River school is expected to be completed in March of 1984.

A grant to the separate school board in Yellowknife resulted in a four classroom addition to St. Joseph's School.

B. Lewis
Deputy Minister
Education

Projects to be tendered in 1983 include new schools in Fort Franklin, Hay River Reserve, Sanikiluaq and Snowdrift. Projects in the stages of site and soils investigation or preliminary design include new schools for Fort Liard, Snare Lake, Holman Island, Arctic Bay and Resolute Bay.

Classroom units to accommodate increased enrolments or the instruction of a community grade ten program were constructed in Lake Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, Spence Bay and Coppermine.

Expansion adjacent to the Samuel Hearne Secondary School to accommodate the vocational certificate program resulted in an automotives shop in 1982 and a carpentry shop in 1983. The general mechanics shop will be completed in 1984.

Renovation programs over several years for the upgrading of Akaitcho Hall student residence in Yellowknife and Grollier Hall senior student residence in Inuvik are continuing.

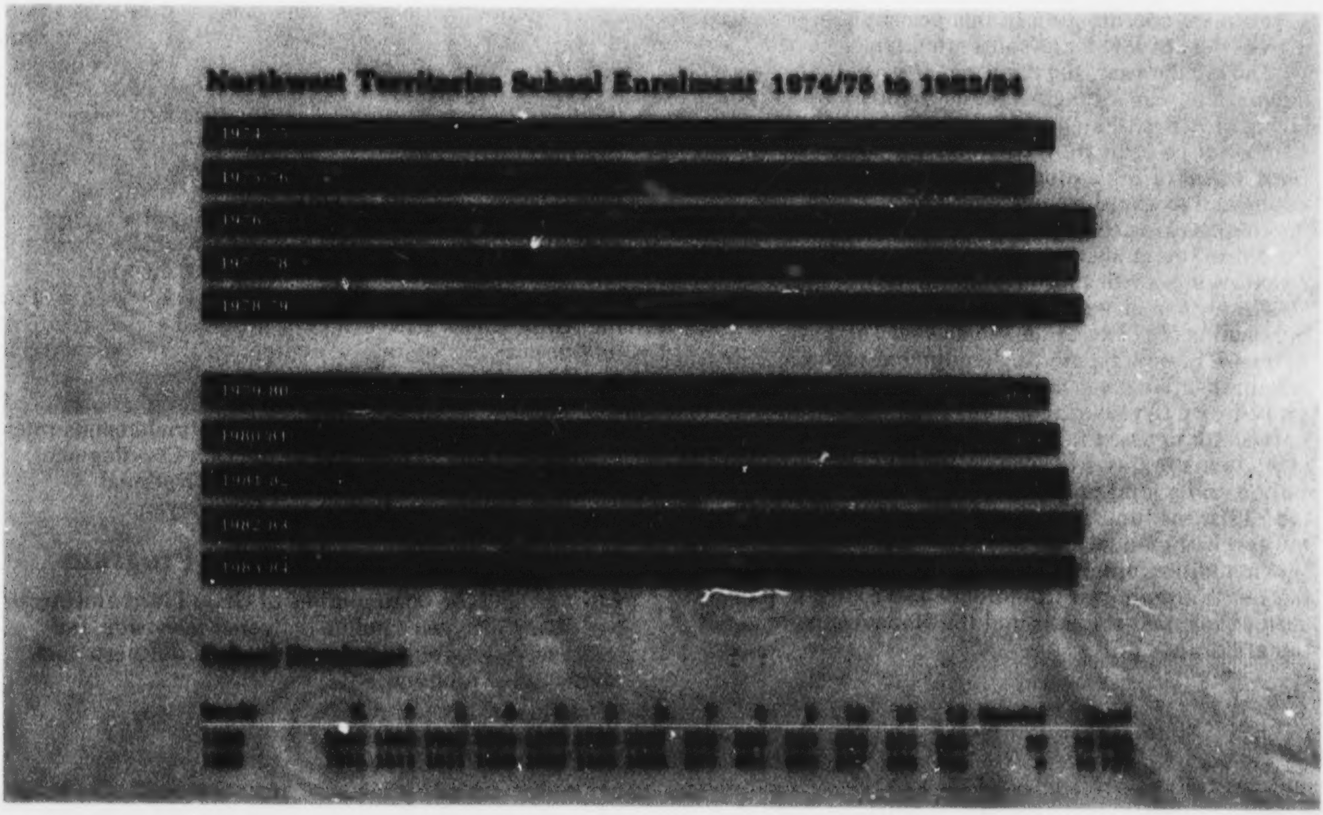
Higher Education

The trend in the enrolment of post-secondary program of studies has been on the uprise since the new Student Financial Assistance Ordinance came into effect in July, 1982. School year 1982-83 saw its enrolment increase by 25%. At the July 1983 meeting of the student grants and bursaries board over 650 applications to post-secondary program of studies were appraised by the board. This represented an increase of 50% over the last school year.

Education Statistics

Education personnel and enrolment statistics for the 1983-84 school year were as follows:

Teachers in Government of the NWT Schools	608
Teachers in Yellowknife separate and public school boards	125
Classroom assistants in Government of the NWT schools	138
Classroom assistants in Yellowknife separate and public school boards	6
Adult educators	39
Home management educators	4
Vocational education instructors	46
Teacher education program trainees	
Eastern Arctic	17
Western Arctic	24
Teacher education program graduates	
Eastern Arctic	6
Western Arctic	4
School enrolment	12,690



Information

Minister's Introduction

The Hon. Dennis Patterson was the first elected executive member to assume responsibility for the Department of Information in March of 1983. The department had been reporting to Commissioner John Parker.

The change, which also saw reporting relationships of the Department of Public Works transferred from the Deputy Commissioner to an elected executive council member, reflected further evolution towards ministerial government in the Northwest Territories.

One of the minister's first departmental concerns was directed towards implementation of an active information program that was responsive to the communication needs of northern residents, regardless of language.

In addition, he gained the support of his colleagues for extension of the department's northern satellite communications program into all communities with populations below 150 people. The program change allowed for establishment of television and radio services at Grise Fiord, Canada's most northerly community, and at Arctic Red River in the western Territories during 1983, with facilities scheduled for Jean Marie River and Nahanni Butte in 1984.

At the same time, the minister entered into discussions with the CBC that resulted in improved reception of television at Resolute Bay and the installation of a complete CBC satellite package at Fort Resolution.

In the area of public affairs, the minister called for a review of policy and established the department's responsibility to co-ordinate and provide public affairs advice and programming services to the Executive Council on a regular and on-going basis.

Native language services, and the need for intergovernment coordination in this priority area, received a great deal of Mr. Patterson's attention.

During the year, the department's newly-formed language bureau strengthened its foundation with the hiring of Athapaskan and Inuktitut linguists and a number of co-ordinating meetings were held with the Department of Education to ensure compatibility of programs and to guard against overlap.

Emphasizing the vital nature of communications in the North, the minister continued his support of communication societies throughout the N.W.T.

Grant monies were provided to the Native Communications Society of the Northwest Territories for the purchase of new typesetting equipment with an Athapaskan language capability. A contract was arranged with the Roaring Rapids Friendship Centre in Fort Smith to assist in the production of native language video tape programs for use on the local cable television station and a joint publishing venture was struck with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to produce an Inuinnaqtun training manual.

In addition, interpreting services were provided to the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Frobisher Bay, various regional councils and the Nunavut Constitutional Forum.

Art Sorensen
Deputy Minister
Information

Language Bureau

The department's language bureau provides interpreting, translating and public information services to the departments and agencies of the Territorial Government in English and all native languages: Inuktitut, Chipewyan, Dogrib, Loucheux, South Slavey and North Slavey.

The bureau's interpreting and translation services are also available to native individuals or groups wishing to communicate with the government in their own languages.

The first few months of 1983 saw completion of a preliminary training program for the newly established Dene languages section. Members learned the fundamentals of simultaneous interpreting, received briefings and instruction on government organization, programs and services and were introduced to the basics of audio-visual production techniques.

The six-month training program provided an entry point to the bureau's long-term, competency-based training program. The program allows both Inuit and Dene members of the bureau to further develop their skills on the job in such areas as specialized interpreting/translating, linguistics, simultaneous interpreting, audio visual production and supervision/management in the public sector.

Following the initial training period, Dene interpreter-communicators conducted a survey on information needs and basic language skills in 18 Dene communities. Based on survey results, eight Dene language audio-visual projects are in various stages of production, with a further eight projects in the discussion stages. These projects will make information on the Territorial Government available to the Dene people in their own languages.

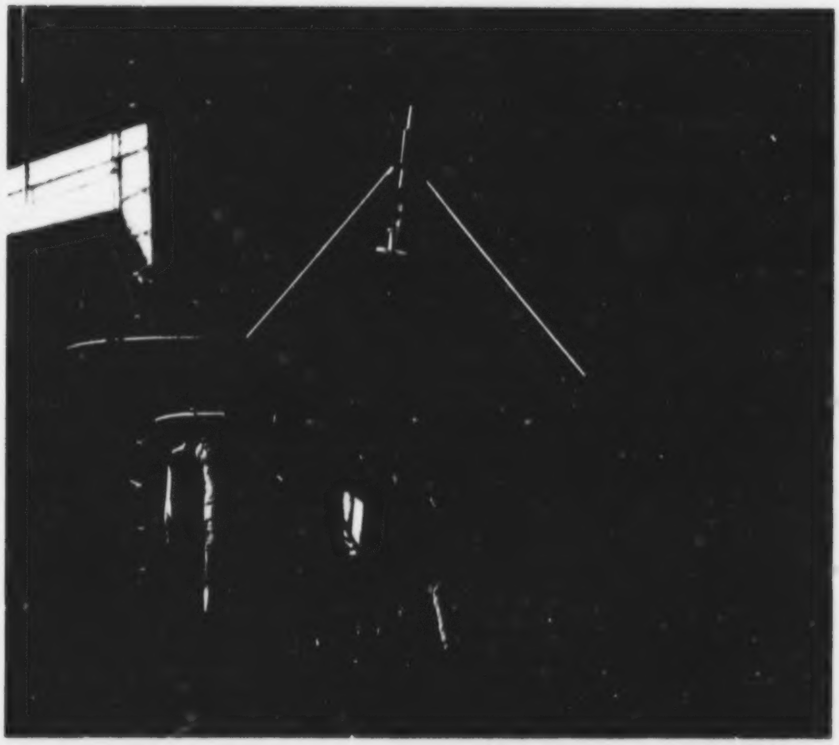
The Inuktitut section continued to meet a high demand for its interpreting/translating services by the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, government departments and regional councils based in the Arctic areas. In addition, it provided a core group of interpreters for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and at meetings of the Nunavut Constitutional Forum.

For the first time since they were hired, members of the Dene languages section provided simultaneous interpreting services to meetings of the Deh Cho Regional Council in South Slavey and the Dene National Assembly in Slavey, Dogrib and Chipewyan.

Northern Communications Program

During 1983, the communities of Grise Fiord and Arctic Red River received satellite-delivered television and radio service through the department's northern communications program.

Inuit interpreters Juliana Boychuck and Thomas Tiktak provide simultaneous interpreting during a session of the Legislative Assembly. Dene interpreter-communicators began working on audio visual projects in the Dene languages with the assistance of production staff. Dogrib interpreter Margaret Mackenzie interviews Celine T'setta in Yellowknife (top right); sound man Terry Woolf and cameraman Gary Milligan record an interview by Loucheux interpreter Enna Vittrikwa at a camp near Fort McPherson; cameraman Bill Stewart and Slavey interpreter Eleanor Bran produce a video program at Jean Marie River.



Residents of Grise Fiord helped to hoist their new satellite dish which brought the community radio and television service.

The facilities were provided after recommendations from the Legislative Assembly and subsequent approval by the Executive Council to provide service to the few remaining communities in the N.W.T. below 150 population and without radio or television.

Since the communications program began in 1978, twenty-two communities throughout the N.W.T. have been provided with radio and television service. These are all communities with under 500 population. Communities with population over 500 are directly served by the CBC.

The Department of Information also continues to encourage the development of local radio stations which provide a valuable communication role in communities. The vast majority of programming on community radio stations is in native languages. Where the department has installed satellite equipment, local radio societies are given the opportunity to tie their own radio station into the available radio transmitter. This has occured in 15 of the 22 communities served. An additional 15 communities either have local access to CBC installations or completely independent community radio outlets. The department has a community radio grant program to assist local radio stations with operating costs.

Public Affairs

During the year, public affairs officers prepared over 300 releases and numerous public service announcements for radio and television, along with brochures, posters and pamphlets.

Administratively, it undertook a review of its Inuvik office and entered into an arrangement with the Native Women's Association of the Northwest Territories to provide a storefront information centre for the Mackenzie Delta region. The centre, managed by the association in Inuvik, will provide both government and association information designed for distribution to the public.

One of the major tasks of the audio-visual unit was to design and establish a video production system and a training schedule to teach Dene interpreter-communicators how to use the medium themselves to communicate in their own languages to Dene residents of the North.

The system is in place and production of eight tapes is currently underway. Unit staff have already completed a tape that centres on the Athapaskan Language Centre and the use of Dene languages and another on the government's new resource development policy.

In 1984, the unit will be implementing a program that will see placement of audio-visual delivery systems in Dene communities. The systems will include monitors and playback equipment necessary to view the language bureau program packages.

Publications and Production

Publication production reflected the increased pace of political evolution in the Northwest Territories and the expansion of ministerial government.

A report was produced and widely distributed on the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Constitution attended by Leader of the Elected Executive George Braden, Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development James Wah-Shee and Associate Minister of Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Dennis Patterson. It included the Constitutional Accord, the Proclamation amending the Constitution, the position of the Government of the N.W.T. and an analysis of the current situation and what remains to be done.

Several reports and brochures were produced in conjunction with the constitutional forums including "Nunavut: History of an Idea" and "Building Nunavut" for the Nunavut Constitutional Forum.

A report was published on the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories covering the activities of the Assembly throughout its four year term.

The Bird Report on the Taxation of Northern Allowances was published for the general public under the auspicies of the Minister of Finance.

The department also co-ordinated the production of "Education Focus" for the Minister of Education.This tabloid newspaper is directed at keeping the public, particularly local education authorities, informed about ongoing education development in the N.W.T. A newsletter was also created and published for the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources to inform the public on matters related to the resource development policy and the operations of the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat.

The design and printing sections continued to work with all government departments and agencies to meet their publishing needs. Projects included such material as: the Jean Marie River Community Plan in English and Slavey and the Pond Inlet Community Plan in English and Inuktitut; Canadian Wildlife Administration, a joint project with the Yukon Government; a series of five pamphlets on the heritage of the N.W.T. and 26 pamphlets on consumer affairs; Statistics Quarterly; three major reports for the Science Advisory Board; and a variety of material on health and safety promotion.

The Territorial Printer provided training assistance to staff of the Inuit Cultural Centre in Eskimo Point as well as technical advice to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association in Cambridge Bay.

Social Services

The Honourable
Kane Tologanak
Minister of
Social Services
Minister of Health

Minister's Introduction

During 1983, Minister of Social Services Kane Tologanak continued to show concern and interest in the needs of northerners and the well-being of their communities, resulting in improvement in the delivery of social services. Emphasis was placed on the need for participation of communities in the entire spectrum of services. Priority was placed on developing northerners' capacity for self-help, through education and community support services.

The department's direction is aimed at keeping people, as much as possible, within their own familiar environment through services within the community and preventive, rather than remedial programs.

One major problem in 1983 was a marked increase of suicides. In order to combat this, the department, working closely with Health and Welfare Canada, undertook the provision of community education and training, as well as ongoing support services.

The trend towards increasing community responsibility saw further delegation of responsiblity for social services to local levels, encouragement of community committees and continuing dialogue with those communities working towards devolution.

Concern for the aged and the handicapped citizens continued through planning and establishment of facilities, as well as an initial attempt to secure an acceptable legislative base for the establishment of adequate protective services.

Staff training personnel continued to foster greater awareness in departmental staff through cross-cultural training and upgrading workshops in child welfare, alcohol and drug problems, corrections services, as well as counselling skills and delivery of statutory services. Several graduates from community college programs and universities returned to the North and resumed their work as community social service workers.

In addition to its support role to program divisions, the policy and planning section played a major part in the review and assessment of resource development activities in the North. This is a major concern because of the psycho-social impact which accompanies development. The Department of Social Services is playing a significant role in the government's intervention to the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment and Review Panel hearings, and is continuing to plan for the social impacts of resource development to ensure that human needs and values are protected and negative social impacts are minimized.

The department's primary focus will continue to be the maintenance of cultural values, along with the fostering of an attitude of self-help in northern families and communities and the maintenance of a healthy, adaptive life style. Through programs of education training, the provision of community support services and development of preventive programs, the department is coming closer to realization of this goal.

Aged and Handicapped

During 1983, there was increased emphasis on providing services to elderly people. As this segment of the population continues to grow, the needs become more critical.

In keeping with the department's philosophy of maintaining people within their own homes wherever possible, priority was placed on the provision of home support programs by local groups in communities. In addition, work commenced on the development of a senior citizen's facility in Rae Edzo (in conjunction with the Housing Corporation), and another home for the elderly opened in Yellowknife.

In Frobisher Bay the foster home for profoundly handicapped children moved into the town, and in cooperation with the Department of Education a special class for handicapped children in Nakasuk School was started.

A comprehensive program for visually impaired people in Rae Edzo was undertaken, with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind working in close conjunction with community groups.

The department also worked with other health and social services agencies to sponsor a major conference on hearing impairment in Frobisher Bay.

Alcohol and Drug Program

The Department of Social Services placed a high priority on the treatment, rehabilitation and prevention aspects of alcohol and drug problems. This was coordinated by the staff of the alcohol and drug program, working closely with the alcohol and drug coordinating council.

Programs funded by the government ranged from residential treatment programs at Delta House and Northern Addition Services, to community programs such as the Peel River Alcohol Society in Fort McPherson, the Katimavik Centre in Cambridge Bay, the Roaring Rapids Friendship Centre in Fort Smith, Kativik in Frobisher Bay and the Baffin Region Alcohol and Drug Information Centre.

There was a significant drop in the age of those seeking assistance for drug and alcohol problems, indicating both a better system of detection at the community level and a change of attitude on the part of care-givers and the public.

In keeping with Executive Council direction, training continued as a priority. In 1983, two major training events took place. The first was the delivery of a 10 day training set on core knowledge to five regions of the N.W.T. The second was the establishment of an agreement between the Territorial Government and Health and Welfare Canada to develop a two year training program for all addiction workers in the N.W.T.

The department continued to emphasize the role of community groups in the delivery of services to the addicted person, and has been able to provide most communities with literature, resources and man hours to help them formalize objectives to deal with substance abuse problems.

Financial Assistance Services

Social Services played the lead role in the establishment of an inter-departmental "economic options" committee which is reviewing the extent of social assistance and government grants relating to the income of hunters and trappers and the able-bodied unemployed in the Northwest Territories. The review is focusing on alternatives to social assistance which provide an incentive to employment, work experience, and traditional economic pursuits.

Financial assistance expenditures increased by 17% to $8,742,000 of which 18% went to disabled or sick individuals; 17% to single parents with young children; 50% to unemployed persons and low wage earners. The total number of applicants was 5,080 and the total number of people assisted was 15,785 (average family size — 3.1 persons).

A total of 1,100 senior citizens received the monthly senior citizens benefit of $75, a total expenditure of $944,000.

Corrections

Overcrowding in corrections facilities and a high rate of imprisonment continued to be a concern in 1983. The fine options program should help to eliminate some of the overcrowding. The construction of a 24-man trailer unit at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre took some pressure off the main institution.

Increased emphasis on public education and probation should also help to decrease the inmate population over the next few years.

The department also recognizes the importance of major service contributions by church groups, Arctic House, Dechinta Society, Seventh Step Society, and many citizen volunteers.

Community work programs doubled, with inmates working on small projects such as cleaning golf courses, fence construction, clearing of sidewalks, cutting firewood and power poles along the Mackenzie Highway, area cleanups, fishing programs and building of coffins at Baffin Correctional Centre.

In the correctional centres, there was an emphasis on staff training in safety standards including fire drills, use of fire extinguishers, air pacs and evacuation procedures.

The northern correctional officer trainee program has been developing successfully. Thirty-four percent of the first level correctional officers at Yellowknife Correctional Centre and South Mackenzie Correctional Centre are long-term northerners.

P. Moody
Deputy Minister
Social Services
and Health

A coordinator of community corrections was appointed in 1983. Planning was completed for the implementation of fine options programs. Legislation has been passed and a regulations and procedures manual developed. Pilot projects will be in place by 1984.

Family and Children's Services

During the past year, training of child care workers and modification of facilities resulted in significant improvement in services. A comprehensive training program was developed and delivered with positive results. Reorganization of treatment facilities led to the development of Northern Lights in Inuvik, providing group home treatment and family crisis services, and Trailcross and River Ridge in Fort Smith, providing assessment and treatment services for adolescents. Greater emphasis was placed on providing services to troubled families so that children can more frequently be maintained in their own homes and the family unit retained.

With proclamation of the Young Offenders Act scheduled for April 1984, planning for the implementation of this legislation was a major task in 1983.

The summer camp program was enhanced. It is proving highly successful in preventing young people from coming into conflict with the law during their vacation period. The program is also to be extended into the winter season.

Pond Inlet community social services worker Alice Panipakoocho discusses available services with a community resident.

Health

Minister's Introduction

Under the direction of the Honourable Kane Tologanak, Minister of Health, the department was involved in several new activities during 1983, including a new Medical Professions Ordinance, amendments to the Medical Care Ordinance, a major study in tobacco use among N.W.T. school children, transfer of chronic and extended care programs and provision of health services to Tungsten.

The Medical Professions Ordinance, passed in the February session of the Legislature, brought into line the rules governing the granting of licenses and permits to practice medicine in the N.W.T.

The Medical Care Ordinance was amended to strengthen the audit and collection procedures of the act with respect to physician billings.

In addition, discussion is under way on revision of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Ordinance, the Public Health Ordinance and the Mental Health Ordinance.

A cooperative study with the health protection branch of Health and Welfare Canada into smoking habits and tobacco use among N.W.T. students revealed a startling amount of tobacco use by school-age children. Strategies as to how to reduce this usage are being developed.

Program responsibility for chronic and extended care and nursing home care was transferred from the Department of Social Services to the Department of Health and community assessments were started to propose long-range strategies for the health care of the elderly.

Health services to the community of Tungsten will now be provided by the Government of the N.W.T. through an arrangement with Health and Welfare Canada.

In addition, several policies with respect to non-insured health services were redrafted and procedures streamlined.

Insured health services experienced significant cost increases due primarily to increased utilization, increased cost and the transition of the government to accrual accounting.

The Minister of Health brought forward a new mechanism for securing nominees and making appointments to hospital boards of management which ensures broad-based hospital, community and political input into the decision.

The minister also was active with his provincial colleagues in discussions on the new Canada Health Act.

Health Information and Promotion

The Dr. Otto Schaefer Health Resource Centre continued to provide health promotional activities and information to hospitals, health centres, nursing stations, schools, voluntary agencies, and the general public throughout the N.W.T.

Under the direction of the Department of Information, the health information and promotion section began production of a series of radio and television spots which will provide information on both traditional and modern health care.

The Rae-Edzo Health Committee is in its fourth year of funding and is in the process of reorganizing. Well-baby and prenatal classes in the community are now better attended, and there is an improvement in compliance with T.B. chemoprophylaxis.

The department received requests for health promotion workshops and community funding from Snowdrift, Fort Simpson, Spence Bay, Frobisher Bay and Lac La Martre.

A summary of the smoking level report is being translated into Inuktitut for use in the N.W.T., and copies in both English and French are available from the health resource centre.

The school health program, funded in 1983 by Health and Welfare Canada, began its task of developing a school health curriculum guide by 1987. A program coordinator and a researcher/writer were hired in August, 1983; a community health education committee and a professional advisory committee were formed.

Northern Rural Health Program

The Territorial Government continues to administer a contract it has with Health and Welfare Canada for the staffing of physicians in the North. Thirteen physicians are employed in various N.W.T. communities.

Emphasis is on productive recruitment strategies and the development of programs which support physician retention.

Training

The Department of Health continued to fund training for persons pursuing health careers for which there is a need in the Northwest Territories. Six students were awarded bursaries in 1983. Students who received bursaries are required to work in the Territories upon completion of the studies.

The program helps alleviate health manpower shortages in the North and encourages health workers to obtain additional skills.

Insured Services

The N.W.T. health care plan provides medical care and hospital insurance to eligible N.W.T. residents. There is no premium payable for this insurance.

The department administered a broad range of insured services including medical care, hospital care, pharmacare, medical travel and other supplementary benefits. The hospital insurance benefit covers detoxification services provided by a provincial or territorial approved centre.

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre is a modern, accredited health care facility operated through a local board of management providing in-patient care (15 beds), extended/chronic care (10 beds), out-patient and emergency services, home care, physiotherapy, public health, social services and doctors' offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital is a modern accredited health centre operated for the government by the Pentacostal Assemblies of Canada, serving residents from the southern Great Slave area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution, Enterprise and Fort Providence.

The facilities provide in-patient and emergency services, home care, public and environmental health, social services and doctors' offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and physician services are provided through the Hay River Medical Clinic.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is a modern accredited 72 bed acute care hospital, operated through a board of management, providing a wide variety of in-patient services. Approximately one-half the utilization of the hospital is by residents from outside Yellowknife.

The hospital has on staff medical specialists in the areas of orthopedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynecology, opthalmology, internal medicine, and psychiatry. Through a contract with the federal medical services branch, these specialists regularly visit major communities in the Western Arctic.

In the area of rehabilitation medicine, the hospital has organized occupational therapy, physiotherapy, audiology and speech therapy programs.

The hospital has developed a psychiatric program which serves Yellowknife and major centres in the Fort Smith and Kitikmeot regions. The psychiatric team is made up of two psychiatrists, a psychiatric nurse, a clinical psychologist and a psychiatric social worker.

Planning is under way for construction of a new facility in Yellowknife.

Baffin Regional Hospital

The Baffin Regional Hospital is a modern accredited hospital operated through a regional board of managment providing a wide variety of in-patient services. It services the health needs of all Baffin region communities and has 35 acute care beds.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis through a contract arrangement with McGill University of Montreal and from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Detoxication

The Yellowknife Detoxication Unit, administered by the Northern Addiction Services, continued to provide a high standard of service to residents of the Western Arctic. Further evaluation of this detoxication unit is being made, partially as a result of a proposal submitted by Delta House and the Inuvik Alcohol Committee for another detoxication unit.

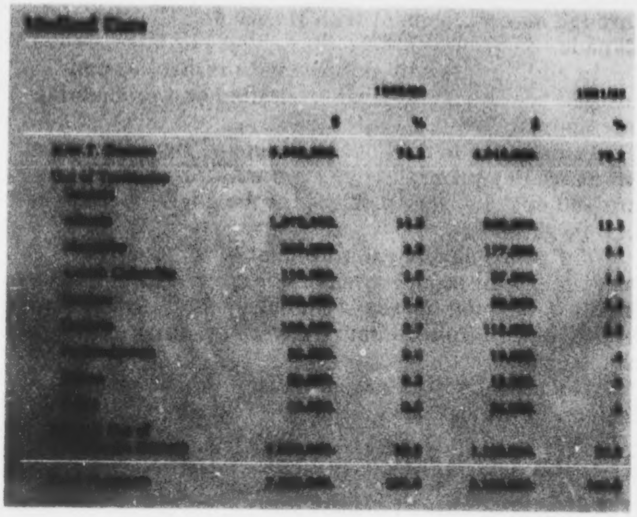
Medical Care Plan

The Medical Care Plan provides payment for insured services at 100% of the approved fee schedule of the province/territory within Canada in which the service was rendered. All persons registered under the N.W.T. Health Care Plan were eligible for benefits under Medicare.

The plan covers all medically required services rendered by physicians in the office, clinic, hospital and home, as well as certain surgical-dental procedures medically required to be performed in a hospital. Surgical procedures, anaesthetic services, and complete maternity care are also provided.

There was a significant increase in the cost for Medical Care in the 1982-83 fiscal year, due to increased utilization, cost increase and the transition of the Government of the N.W.T. to accrual accounting.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of medicare were as follows:



Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

The N.W.T. Hospital Insurance Plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, whose members are appointed by the Commissioner with advice from the Legislative Assembly.

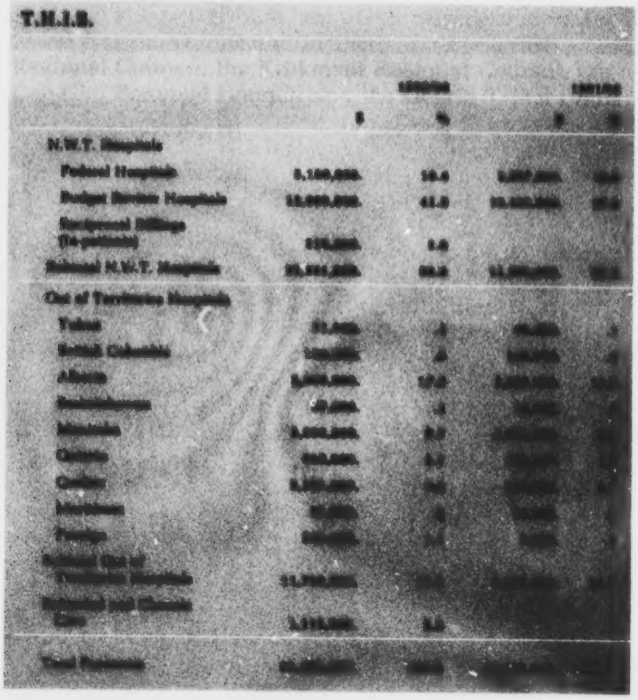
The N.W.T. Hospital Insurance Plan provides coverage for a broad range of medically necessary in-patient and out-patient services.

Major increases in expenditures during the past year were attributable to the transfer of the Frobisher Bay Hospital and its funding to Government of the N.W.T. management, and reciprocal billing arrangements with the Provinces and Yukon Territory. These expenses were fully covered by revenue.

Increased utilization, significant cost increases and the transition to accrual accounting were important factors in the increased costs of services purchased outside the N.W.T.

During the fiscal year, the program responsibility and funding for extended and chronic care were transferred from the Department of Social Services.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of T.H.I.S. were as follows:



T.H.I.S.

Uninsured Services

Certain non-insured services which are beyond the scope of the N.W.T. Health Care Plan are covered by other programs, namely extended medical benefits, pharmacare and medical transportation.

Extended medical benefits provide financial assistance to "other" status residents with certain long-term disease conditions. Pharmacare provides for payment of approved prescription drugs listed in the N.W.T. pharmacare formulary for senior citizens and "other" status residents who are eligible under the extended medical benefits. Similar non-insured services are provided to Treaty Indian/Inuit residents by medical services, Health and Welfare Canada, who establish the terms and conditions under which their programs are administered.

The Executive Council approved a policy on medical transportation submitted by the Minister of Health. The policy describes the categories of patients eligible for benefits under the Department of Health's programs. The benefits provided to each category of patient are delineated.

The Department of Health took steps to streamline the medical referral process in Edmonton for patients from the Western Arctic by consolidating all referral and repatriation duties within the Edmonton referral unit. This unit is run by the medical services branch of Health and Welfare Canada.

The Department of Health jointly funds with the Department of Social Services co-ordinated home care programs in Yellowknife, Hay River and Fort Smith. These services are provided by federal nurses in the smaller settlements.

Federal Health Services

In order to stimulate the development of good health practices, the Federal and Territorial Governments co-operate in the promotion and maintenance of a healthy environment and the provision of both public health and treatment services. The Department of National Health and Welfare through the medical services branch assists the Territorial Government in the administration of health ordinances and operates health facilities in the Territories.

Medical services branch operates one hospital in Inuvik and two cottage hospitals located in Fort Simpson and Rae-Edzo. There are also 39 nursing stations, eight health centres and a number of health stations which provide diagnostic and preventative services. In addition to these federal facilities, there are three general hospitals under the direct supervision of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board.

Medical Care is an insured service of the Territorial Government provided by private practitioners in Yellowknife and Hay River and by medical officers and consultants of the Department of National Health and Welfare elsewhere. These services are supported by university-based consultants through contractual agreements. Medical officers of health, public health nurses, environmental health officers and community health representatives are employed by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dental care is provided through private practitioners in Yellowknife and Hay River and full-time government employed dentists and dental therapists located throughout the Northwest Territories.

Health Statistics

In 1982, community health nurses in the field saw 81,145 patients and performed 184,987 services throughout the Northwest Territories.

The birthrate for 1982 was 27.1 per thousand (1000) population. 99.9% of Indians, 98.5% of Inuit and 99.6% of others were born either in a hospital or nursing station. There were no recorded maternal deaths in 1982.

During 1982 there were 230 recorded deaths in the Northwest Territories. This gives an overall crude death rate (i.e. total deaths per 1000 population) of 4.9.

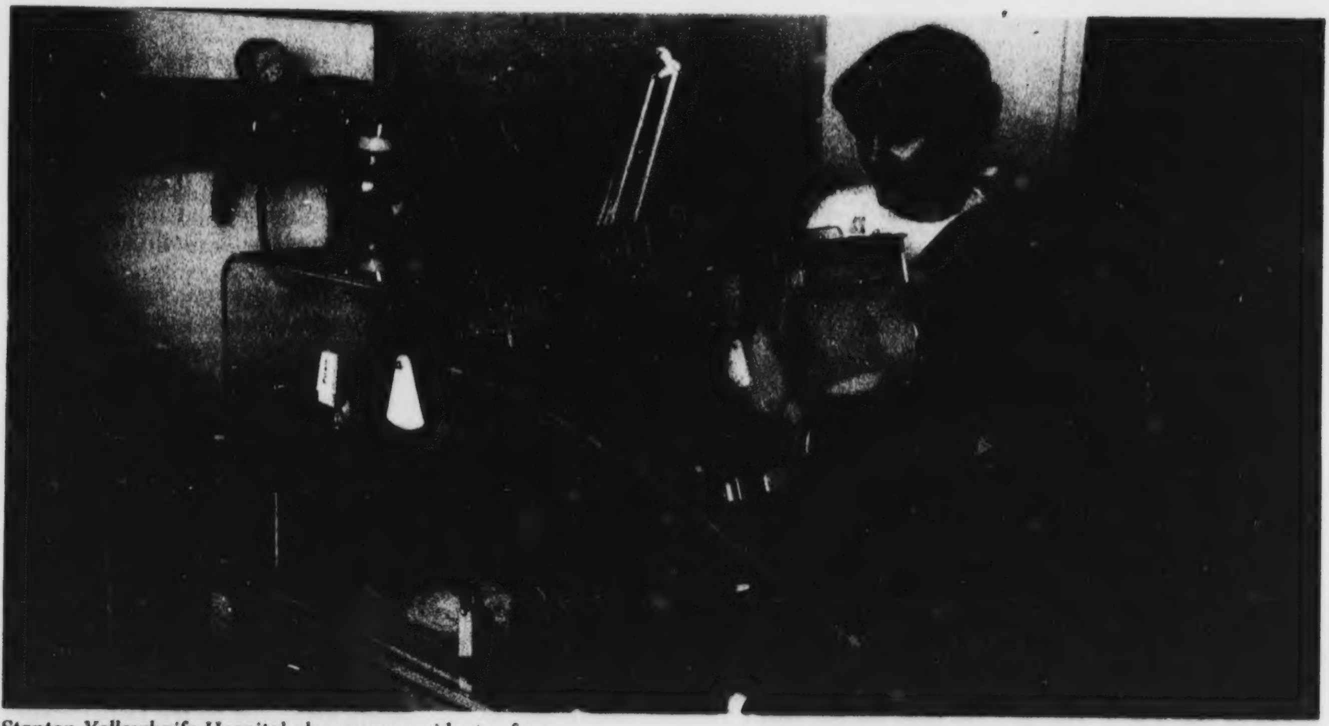
The infant mortality rate (death under one year of age per 1000 live births) was 15.7. This rate is lower than previous years.

Once again, accidents, injury and violence caused the highest percentage of death with motor vehicle, drowning, fire, firearms, overdoses, suicides, exposure, stabbing, and industrial the leaders of the group, in that order. Tuberculosis incidence is at a rate of 72.4 per 100,000 population. A total of 34 cases of new active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis were detected in 1982 out of a mid-year population of 47,053.

The major causes of death in the Northwest Territories are shown in the following table:

Causes of Death During 1982

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Infectious and Parasitic Disease	4	1.7
Neoplasms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	1	0.4
Mental Disorders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nervous System and Sense Organs	2	0.9
Disease of the Circulatory System	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disease of the Respiratory System	17	7.4
Disease of the Digestive System	2	0.9
Disease of the Genitourinary System	3	1.3
Congenital Anomalies	5	2.2
Conditions Originating in Perinatal Period	6	2.6
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions	21	9.1
Injury and Poisoning	71	30.9
Total	230	100.0



Stanton Yellowknife Hospital also serves residents of communities along the Arctic coast, such as Mary Teelktak of Gjoa Haven.

Local Government

The Honourable
James Wah-Shee
Minister of
Local Government

Minister's Introduction

1983 was James Wah-Shee's fourth year as the Minister of Local Government. During the year, the minister travelled extensively throughout the Northwest Territories and the rest of Canada in connection with such diverse responsibilities as the community airports program, sport, recreation, culture and municipal affairs.

The importance of culture in the North was recognized by Mr. Wah-Shee's appointment as Minister of Culture, and the appointment of Rene Lamothe to prepare a report for the Executive Council. As a result of the report, a senior advisor on culture has been appointed to further develop a policy on culture for the Executive Council and to support the work of the Dene and Inuit Councils of Elders. The possibility of eventually bringing together in one ministry, responsibility for all the Territorial Government programs in support of heritage and culture, is being examined.

An important event occurred on the last day of the final session of the Ninth Assembly when the Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance received third reading and assent. Presentation of the bill had been postponed by the minister in May to allow for more consultation with communities and the regions. It provides for five councils to be incorporated immediately: the Baffin Regional Council (which had previously existed under its own ordinance passed in 1980), the Keewatin Regional Council, the Kitikmeot Regional Council, the Deh-Cho Regional Council and the Dogrib Tribal Council. Other councils are forming in Great Bear and South Great Slave areas which might also be incorporated under this ordinance.

These councils are forums in which the leaders of local governments and Dene bands can discuss matters of regional concern. They give advice to the Territorial Government in policy and in program delivery, and they have the capacity to take on responsibilities which presently rest with government regional staff. In the immediate future, they provide an outlet for regional interests and a recognition of the need for decentralized government; in the longer term they will play a significant role in constitutional developments which now are taking place throughout the Northwest Territories.

Another legislative initiative by the Minister of Local Government led to the publication of a discussion paper "Design for Devolution" which sets out ideas for a comprehensive local government ordinance. The proposed ordinance, which will probably be introduced within the first year of the Tenth Assembly, is intended to replace the Municipal Ordinance, which is in need of revision. It would allow for the two predominant political structures in the Dene communities — the band council and the settlement council — to work together and be reconciled.

In developing a new Local Government Ordinance, the minister consulted widely with representatives from all levels of communities and with the Dene Nation. Some of the major issues included the relationship of community governments and band councils; involvement of community and municipal councils in economic development activities; reforms in municipal financing and taxation; increased authority for municipal councils in land use planning and zoning; and improved representation for aboriginal residents in urban municipalities.

The minister also continued to negotiate with several communities in the Mackenzie Valley in order to reach individual community government agreements. It is hoped that these specific agreements will facilitate the development of effective formal relationships between band councils and settlement councils, allowing them to work together as community governments until new legislation is adopted.

The minister introduced changes to the land pricing policy in 1983 in response to complaints that moves towards home ownership were being thwarted by the high price of developed lots. The Territorial Government now has a fair and equitable policy which ensures that land outside the tax-based municipalities will be available to individuals at a reasonable price. Further assistance to private homeowners came in the form of an increase in the annual homeowner's tax rebate from $300 to $400.

In 1983 the first recreation facilities were constructed under a new policy sponsored by the minister. Community halls were completed at Cape Dorset and Fort Resolution during the year, and projects to provide community or multi-purpose halls were approved or are underway in 20 communities. Annual capital expenditures on recreation facilities are running at 3.5 to 4 million dollars. The new policy also provided for assistance in the cost of operating and maintaining recreation facilities; 1.4 million dollars were distributed to communities under this program in 1983.

The primary role of regional staff in delivering the Territorial Government's assistance and support to local governments was emphasized by the decentralization of positions and funds from headquarters. For the first time, more people worked for Local Government in the regions than in Yellowknife.

Direction and Objectives

The trend in the Department of Local Government in 1983 was towards a less centralized organization — regions self-sufficient in personnel and funds, and better able to respond to the needs of local governments. This was particularly true in the areas of community planning and capital programming. Managerial responsibility for these functions now rests with regional superintendents.

Considerable effort went into assisting regional and tribal councils in 1983. The five already incorporated, and others now forming, will be an important source of advice and direction for regional superintendents and their staffs.

The foremost objective of the department is to provide service and support to communities. This is reflected in the department's budget. Transfer payments to local governments in the form of grants, contributions and subsidies make up about two thirds of the $33.5 million appropriated to the department for 1983/84 operations and maintenance purposes. As well, more than $3 million additionally will be spent delivering municipal services directly and providing community-based administrative support to unincorporated settlements. Financial assistance totalling over $500,000 was provided to assist the five incorporated regional and tribal councils.

Regions participated more than ever before in planning and implementing the department's capital programs. More than three quarters of the $22 million capital appropriation for 1983/84 is being administered through regional offices. This less central approach to project management will strengthen the department's capability to respond to the many factors which can affect capital infrastructure development.

The department concluded negotiations with the Government of Canada and agreed to a property assessment value for national parks and D.E.W. line sites. A total of $4.7 million (including retroactive payments to 1980) will be added to the department's 1983/84 property tax revenue estimate of $2.3 million. Future years will see tax revenue increased by $1.7 million as a result of this agreement.

Community Planning and Development

The community planning and development division was reorganized to coincide with the decentralization of activities to regional offices. Following the consolidation of almost all departmental capital into this division, regional capital budgets and some planning and engineering positions were transferred to the regions.

With the department's assistance, major community planning activities took place in several communities, resulting in a community plan in Jean Marie River; community plans and zoning by-laws in Pond Inlet, Tuktoyaktuk and Norman Wells; and continuing progress in the preparation of community plans in 11 other communities. Fort Smith undertook a major planning study culminating in a new general plan and zoning by-laws, and other tax-based municipalities received assistance in revisions to their zoning by-laws.

Major water and sanitation construction projects were carried out in Fort Smith, Frobisher Bay, Pine Point and Yellowknife, with financial contributions from the department totalling $4,000,000. Commitments to assist with major municipal works in tax-based communities over the next five years amount to some 15 to 20 million dollars.

Land and Assessment

The land and assessment division finalized a sole vendor agreement for the administration and management of Commissioner's Land within municipalities which was signed with the town of Fort Smith. Negotiations for agreements are ongoing with the towns of Hay River, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay.

The division sponsored a ten day training course for municipal and governmental land administrators which was presented by the International Right-of-Way Association. Land administrators from all tax based municipalities, one hamlet, and the federal government were in attendance and successfully completed the course.

Five more communities — Coppermine, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Paulatuk and Arctic Red River — were added to the 1983 assessment roll under the Taxation Ordinance for the 1984 taxation year. General re-assessment for the city of Yellowknife and village of Fort Simpson were completed under the Municipal Ordinance for the 1984 taxation year.

The artifical islands in the Mackenzie River adjacent to the hamlet of Norman Wells, as well as additions to the existing refinery, were added to the 1983 assessment roll.

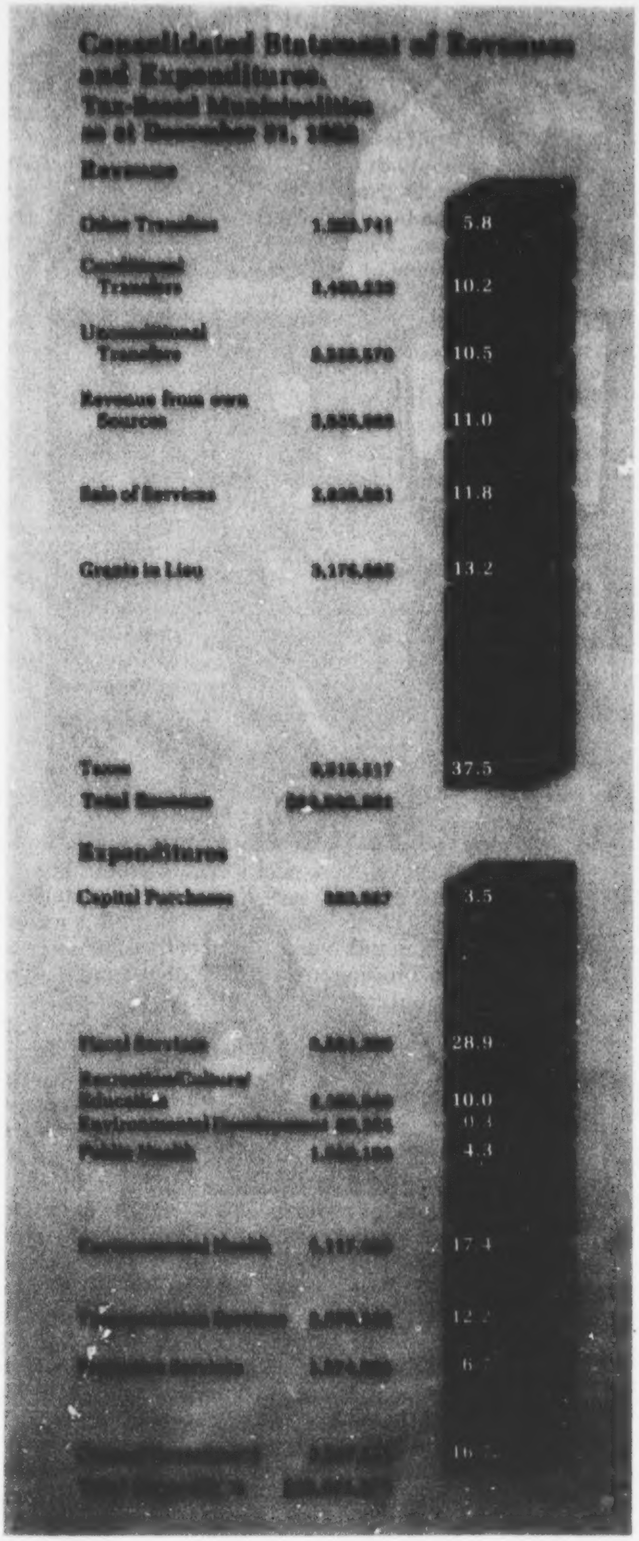
During the 1983 Court of Revision, a case with respect to the artificial islands in the Beaufort Sea was referred to the Supreme Court of the N.W.T. to determine whether or not the Government of the N.W.T. had jurisdiction for purposes of realty taxation.

Municipal Affairs

A municipal administration training program, which includes certification by arrangement with McMaster University, was successfully held by the municipal affairs division in 1983. Twenty-six communities sent administrative staff for training at various levels of the program. Participants came from 14 hamlets, seven settlement/band offices and from five tax-based municipalities. In addition, an advanced seminar in municipal management was held with over 20 participants. To date there have been 53 graduates at the introductory level, 40 at the intermediate level and 32 at the university level.

Fluctuating demands for developed building lots in municipalities necessitated some re-structuring of

M. Moore
Deputy Minister
Local Government



municipal debenture debts relative to land development. A late spring coupled with financial restraints had the effect of retarding building construction, but in the latter part of the year a resurgence was evident and housing starts were almost back to normal.

Community Airports

The joint territorial/federal community airports program continued to provide improved airports and aviation support services at N.W.T. communities.

Improved runway lighting systems were installed at Wrigley, Fort Liard, Gjoa Haven, Repulse Bay, Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Sanikiluaq and Fort Norman. All community airports in the Baffin, Inuvik, Keewatin and the Kitikmeot regions now have runway lighting systems. Most of the airports in the Baffin region have the VASIS approach aid which assists pilots landing in marginal weather conditions.

Training of airport staff is an important part of the agreement with Transport Canada. A basic aim of the program is to have local people operating community airports. Nineteen northerners were certified as observer/communicators in 1983 through four formal courses at Thebacha College. Three regional workshops were held for the observer/communicators from the Fort Smith, Kitikmeot, Keewatin and Baffin regions.

Sport and Recreation

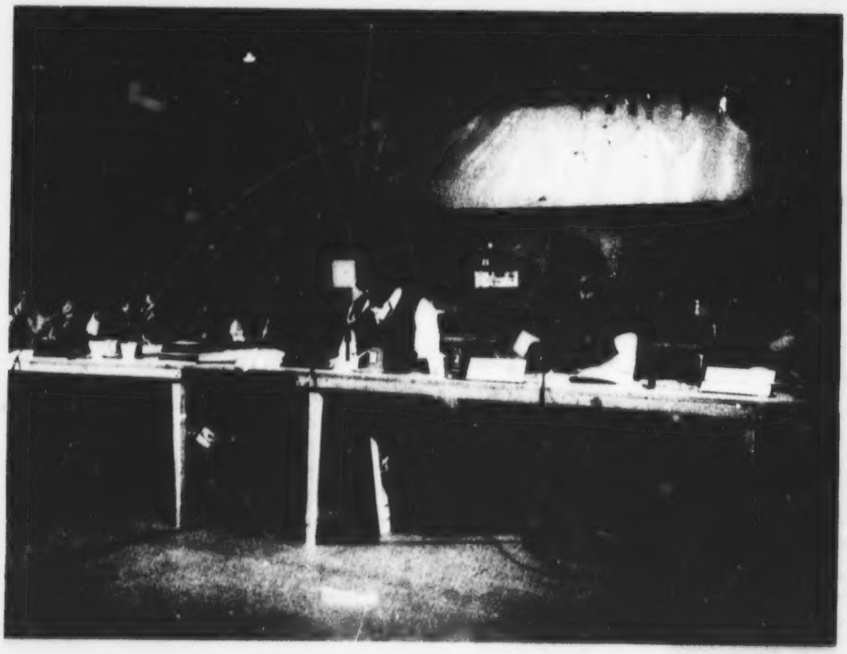
The sport and recreation division was fully decentralized in 1983. With the hiring of an officer for the Kitikmeot region, there are now recreation officers in every region. The emphasis by regional staff was on developing community sport and recreation programs and improving community recreation facilities.

A major conference was held in Yellowknife in October. Delegates from sport, recreation and traditional games gathered to discuss the future direction of sport and recreation.

For the first time traditional games were held in all of the regions during the year. Northern Games were held in Inuvik, Gjoa Haven, Pangnirtung and Coral Harbour, and Dene Games were held in Fort Resolution. A cultural contingent also participated at the World University Games in Edmonton in July.

The Terry Fox Run continued to grow in the North. In 1983, fifty-one communities participated in some way, raising over $50,000 for cancer research.

The Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance, passed by the Ninth Assembly, allows for the incorporation of regional bodies such as the Dogrib Tribal Council. Minister of Local Government James Wah-Shee met with tribal council representatives in Detah (right). The joint band/hamlet council of Fort Franklin held a luncheon meeting in the new Great Bear Hotel (centre right). The Nunavut Constitutional Forum held meetings in communities throughout the Arctic to consult with local residents. Shown at the Repulse Bay meeting are from left to right: Tagak Curley, Peter Ittinuar, John Amagoalik, Dennis Patterson, Gordon Wray and Thomas Suluk (bottom left).



Shirley (left) and Sharon Firth, world class cross-country skiiers from the Mackenzie Delta, received a grant from the Territorial Government to further their training, including funding for their personal coach Anders Lenes. Northern groups, including the Rae drummers, were supported to perform at the World University Games in Edmonton as part of the cultural activities at the games (centre left).

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development

Minister's Introduction

James Wah-Shee, as minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, provided direction and made significant progress in the portfolio during 1983. Native claims negotiations between the Territorial Government, Native groups and the federal government continued satisfactorily, an historic Conference on Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Matters was held and a second conference convened.

Dennis Patterson continued to serve as associate minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development with responsibilities primarily related to constitutional development and aboriginal claims for the eastern Arctic.

In 1983, James Wah-Shee was active in his capacity of chairman of the Constitutional Alliance and the Western Constitutional Forum (WCF), as was Dennis Patterson as chairman of the Nunavut Constitutional Forum (NCF). The alliance and forums have as their membership elected representatives from the major aboriginal organizations and from the Legislative Assembly. The separate forums for the east and west were created by the umbrella organization, the Constitutional Alliance, following the 1982 territorial-wide plebiscite in which residents voted in favour of dividing the Northwest Territories.

Consensus, through public participation, on a boundary between the east and west, remained the mandate of the Constitutional Alliance. The development and acceptance by N.W.T. residents of separate constitutions for the two new political jurisdictions became the mandate of the forums.

The Government of Canada has recognized the importance of the work being done by the alliance and forums. Both forums became incorporated as societies and in September 1983 signed financial constitutional agreements with the Government of Canada.

The forums continued to meet independently and jointly as the Constitutional Alliance. The NCF published a booklet entitled, 'Building Nunavut' outlining a preliminary set of Nunavut constitutional principles, visited Inuit communities and held public consultation meetings for input and review of the elements of a Nunavut constitution.

The WCF co-sponsored a series of research projects with the Legislative Assembly's special committee on constitutional development, produced and distributed a series of information packages to Mackenzie Valley communities and began a process of public consultation for input and feedback.

Mr. Wah-Shee participated in a number of events related to his portfolio. In March he attended the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Canadian Constitution in Ottawa. In April he was invited to attend the Dene national leadership meeting at Fort Franklin and the Deh Cho Regional Council meeting at Fort Simpson. In July he co-chaired an Inuvik regional meeting at which Territorial Government and Delta representatives discussed local and regional government and the Western Arctic Regional Municipality proposal. In November Mr. Wah-Shee attended meetings with federal and provincial ministers preparatory to the second First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Canadian Constitution.

Mr. Patterson continued to share the portfolio's workload by attending the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Canadian Constitution, attending the Inuit Circumpolar Conference at Frobisher Bay and advancing the position of Nunavut, as chairman of the NCF, during presentations to the federal government and the public.

The Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) claim is nearing completion and a final agreement is expected to be reached once the jurisdictional overlap question is resolved. A fact-finder and facilitator were appointed by the federal government to coordinate the process.

The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) claim also progressed considerably over the year. A number of provisions were initialled including national parks, territorial parks, archaeology, outpost camps, conservation areas, municipal lands and two documents outlining the purpose of Inuit land title and principles to guide the identification of areas of Inuit land title.

The Dene/Metis claim also saw more progress than the previous years. New leaderships were elected to both aboriginal associations and a joint claim secretariat created.

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

The Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat continued to provide advice and support to the minister and associate minister, and managed and coordinated the Territorial Government's input in two interrelated processes — aboriginal claims and constitutional development.

The secretariat was actively involved, under the direction of the minister and associate minister, in organizing conferences and meetings which resulted in the formation of the Constitutional Alliance and the two constitutional forums (NCF and WCF).

The NCF has a draft proposal for a Nunavut constitution and public consultation got well under way in 1983. Ratification is anticipated in 1984. The WCF carried out the first round of the public consultation phase in the fall of 1983 and will continue the consultations through the winter of 1984.

The secretariat also participated in the planning and preparatory work for the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Matters.

Fort Smith Region

As a result of a lot of effort on the part of community leaders and passage of the Regional and Tribal Council Ordinance, two regional councils were incorporated in 1983; Deh Cho Regional Council representing the Slavey communities and the Dogrib Tribal Council representing the Dogrib communities.

The Chipewyan communities of Fort Resolution and Snowdrift have been working together, along with Fort Smith, towards the creation of a body which could play a greater role in advising on government program and service needs.

The regional councils set up their own offices and will be expanding their activity in 1984. The Fort Smith regional office was extensively involved in briefing the regional councils, ensuring that they contribute more to the decision making processes.

There has also been a move to combine several community and band councils to create one local government body at the community level. Communities and Department of Local Government officials were involved in discussing the issue and consultation is continuing. Both Snowdrift and Fort Resolution have already combined their councils and Fort Providence is closely studying the matter. Workshops will continue into 1984 in anticipation of new legislation to accommodate bands and settlement councils. In the interim, new funding arrangements have been investigated for the combined councils.

With the communities playing more of a role in the planning function, additional support services were provided. The services of a municipal engineer and urban designer were added, along with a recreation officer. The communities drew upon these resources heavily.

Rae Lakes now has a new multi-purpose hall which they are fully managing. Planning has been completed for a new log school in Snowdrift with construction scheduled for 1984. New log garages were constructed in Jean Marie River and Wrigley and log harvesting was completed for a number of staff houses throughout the region. The Deninoo Community Council in Fort Resolution received a contract to construct their community hall and now have a log building.

A number of communities now fully operate their own recreation facilities and receive funds for doing so. There is renewed interest in recreation programs at the community level and a number of workshops were held with community recreation leaders.

Several communities received funds to carry on Dene language programs in their schools. Local education authority chairmen in each of the areas met in Fort Simpson, Rae and Pine Point during the past year.

There was a marked increase in training in connection with the Norman Wells pipeline. The Territorial Government also has 17 trainees in various departments, mostly based within the communities.

A new school in Lac La Martre opened in January. It was officially dedicated in July and named Mezi Community School in honour of the settlement's first permanent resident. The Wrigley school was also officially named in honour of Chief Julian Yendoo. Increased enrolment led to an increase in staff in Snare Lake and Lac La Martre and planning is under way for new schools in Snowdrift, Snare Lake and the Hay River Indian reserve.

M. Stilwell
Fort Smith
Regional Director

The Department of Personnel co-ordinated more than 20 courses in the Fort Smith region with close to 300 employees attending. Several other employees are either attending courses at Thebacha College or other in-service training courses throughout the Territories.

Local involvement in construction projects increased and the use of logs enabled communities to take advantage of employment. An agreement in principle was reached with the Fitz-Smith Native Development Corporation for the construction of a wood central heating plant for Fort Smith.

In excess of $250,000 was provided to band councils and hunters' and trappers' associations to maintain 120 outpost camps and carry out other programs. Communities were more involved in wildlife management studies and a 10 year wood bison management plan was drafted and circulated to interested groups.

A number of summer camps were operated by Dene bands and funded by the Department of Social Services. The communities of Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution and Hay River provided these culturally relevant experiences for the children.

Six new trainee positions were established in the region in conjunction with band councils.

Although both Tungsten and Pine Point Mines closed during 1983, they re-opened and are back in production. The business community suffered a blow, however, with the advent of the northern purchasing policy, there was an increase in the number of goods and services purchased by the government in the North. In 1983 the Fort Smith region spent in excess of $2.5 million in the North for the purchase of goods.

Resource development, particularly the construction of the Norman Wells Pipeline, resulted in significant increases in business activity which partially offset the closure of the mines. The majority of bands in the Fort Simpson area were able to obtain contracts and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism provided technical and financial assistance to these organizations.

The communities were also more involved in tourism and although the road to Fort Liard was not officially opened, it was well travelled by tourists.

The Slave River Development Impact Zone Group was created and the community members of Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Hay River were active in building their knowledge on the potential Slave River hydro project. The DIZ group received funds and set up an office to carry out its programs.

Porcelain bowls by Yellowknife potter Marilyn Walker.

Inuvik Region

With the Esso Resources artificial islands program well under way at Norman Wells and Gulf Oil expanding their programs at Tuktoyaktuk, resource development continued to create new challenges for Inuvik regional administration in 1983. Other highlights of the year included implementation of the government's new Development Impact Zone policy, instituting phase II of the high school certificate program at Inuvik, obtaining a new office complex in Norman Wells from the Metis Development Corporation and participation in Inuvik's 25th anniversary celebrations.

There was a general decline in social assistance payments, due to an increase in employment and training opportunities. The Norman Wells development and Beaufort Sea exploration provided employment and training opportunities to a significant number of able-bodied people who might otherwise have sought financial assistance.

It was noted that children who came into the care of the Department of Social Services were suffering from more complex problems than in the past. This necessitated revamping of the child care services area with emphasis on treatment of severe emotional problems.

An increase in mental health problems was also noted in the region. The focus was on training staff to assist communities to form self-help groups.

In 1983 the Department of Economic Development and Tourism increased assistance to small business, particularly in the tourism sector.

Fort Franklin successfully negotiated ARDA and SBL funding for a new motel/cafe. The motel opened its doors on July 1. Coupled with the loan program was the benefit of staff training which will enhance employment opportunities in the community.

In the Delta, Fort McPherson undertook an ambitious road maintenance contract on the Dempster Highway. Again, ARDA and SBL funding were key factors in the successful start-up of this contract. July 1st was the first day of a three year agreement valued at $1.95 million.

Fort McPherson was also instrumental in the establishment of the Mackenzie Delta Regional Development Corporation. This group, comprised of Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River and Aklavik is now 50% owner of Antler Aviation Limited.

The Fort McPherson Canvas Shop continued to employ approximately 15 people in the production of coveralls, tents, sleigh wrappers, duffle bags and tote bags. A new line of insulated coveralls was designed and customer response was favourable.

New construction valued at $6,000,000 was managed by the Department of Public Works on behalf of departments in the Inuvik region.

The largest project handled by the regional office was construction of phase II of the vocational training centre at Samuel Hearne Secondary School in Inuvik. This addition will house a carpentry shop and classrooms and will complement the automotive shop constructed in 1982.

The Inuvik region increased northern purchasing by approximately $500,000 in 1983. A subsidized freight rate was provided again to Fort Franklin for dry cargo as well as petroleum products.

The Department of Renewable Resources initiated a classroom/outdoor education program for junior and senior high school age students. The course covers wildlife management, hunter safety, care of equipment and radios, bush skills and trapping methods.

J. MacEachern
Inuvik Regional Director

Much work went into preparing for the Beaufort Sea environmental review panel hearings.

Renewable resource harvesting remained a major economic and social factor in community lifestyle. Fur sales in the region generated in excess of $960,000, a significant portion of resource harvesters' incomes.

The school in Fort Good Hope extended its regular program to include grade 9. Indigenous language projects in Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Fort Franklin entered the program development phase.

The COPE project completed the curriculum for grade 1 in three dialects and is now actively involved in training language instructors for program delivery in 1984. COPE's program is associated with Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik and Inuvik.

The Inuvik local education authority was granted society status effective September 1, 1983. In June the region's local education authority chairpersons formed the Inuvik Region Education Committee.

The major emphasis of the Department of Local Government was on improving information flow and consultation processes with community councils. This was particularly true in the areas of community planning and capital programming where decentralization placed managerial responsibility for these functions at the regional level.

Regional activities continued to be dominated by assessment of and response to impacts of resource exploration and development in Norman Wells and the Beaufort Sea. Extraordinary funding, totalling $375,000 for fiscal years 1982-83 and 1983-84, was provided to the hamlets of Norman Wells and Tuktoyaktuk in recognition of municipal operational impacts. 1982-83 capital expenditures and 1983-84 allocations for infrastructure required as a result of the impact totalled approximately $2.3 million in Norman Wells and $2.7 million in Tuktoyaktuk.

Assistance was provided to the Fort Norman settlement council to achieve its objective of attaining hamlet status on April 1, 1984.

At the regional level, there were consultations on the proposal for a Western Arctic regional municipality; meetings of the Beaufort/Delta communities conference, including a major conference on regional government structures for the Western Arctic; and meetings of the Great Bear communities council, with work on their objective of forming a regional council.

Kitikmeot Region

The year 1983 was one of challenge and considerable effort for regional organizations and advisory groups as they consolidated and expanded their roles in the affairs of the Kitikmeot region.

With the passage of the Regional and Tribal Council Ordinance, the Kitikmeot Regional Council received the legislative recognition and appropriate funding to achieve its mandate as the premier representational authority within the region. A speaker was elected and the position of executive officer established to provide the necessary support services.

Core funding was also provided to the Arctic Coast Tourist Association. With the hiring of a full time general manager and the acquisition of office facilities, they have organized hospitality training workshops in several communities and will provide overall direction to an upcoming regional tourism development and marketing study.

The Kitikmeot Hunters' and Trappers' Association was active on many fronts during the year and took on the major task of data collection for a comprehensive regional harvest study. The Holman Hunters' and Trappers' Association, with the financial assistance of the Eskimo loan fund, operated another successful polar bear/musk ox sports hunting program, and both Spence Bay and Coppermine hunters' and trappers' associations were licenced to carry out commercial gyrfalcon captures.

In response to increasing commercial demand for live birds of prey, the Department of Renewable Resources conducted surveys in the Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay areas and banded falcons in Hope Bay and on King William Island. Both the department and the area hunters' and trappers' associations completed several wildlife surveys throughout the region. Reports were prepared on the distribution of caribou in the Pelly Bay area, musk ox on south-east Victoria Island and west of Coppermine, and polar bear maternity dens in the Hadley Bay and Boothia areas.

From their originally limited role in the arbitration of social assistance appeals the welfare committees expanded their interest and influence into virtually all programs of the Department of Social Services. Their updated nomenclature of regional and community social affairs committees accurately reflected this enlarged sphere of involvement. They have been addressing the regionwide concerns of child welfare and services to the aged and handicapped.

The residents of Cambridge Bay took a major initial step towards the control of alcohol abuse in their community with the formation of an alcohol control committee and they are now working with the regional executive and the Department of Justice and Public Services to finalize a just and effective control system.

The ability of school children to obtain the necessary education and life skills to enter and successfully compete in the after school job market was a topic of widespread and increasing concern throughout the region. This issue was foremost at the regional conference of local education committee chairmen. Several resolutions, including the reinstatement of formal grade examinations, were forwarded to the Department of Education for discussion and possible implementation.

In line with the priorities of the Executive Council, the Department of Education addressed the special needs of the region's hearing impaired students and the detailed planning required to effect their educational repatriation neared a positive conclusion. A clear demonstration of the desire of regional and community organizations to influence the direction and content of services offered throughout the region was the Gjoa Haven education society's acceptance of the responsibility for their community adult education program.

B. Cowcill
Kitikmeot Regional Director

The Kitikmeot business sector, although struggling in the wake of a national recession, made some important progress and for the first time a major share of the N.W.T. Housing Corporation's rehab projects were awarded to local contractors. With the provision of financial assistance through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, this resulted in over $500,000 in contracts and over 30 local employment opportunities. The long-waited hotel in Gjoa Haven became a reality; Coppermine obtained a new taxi service; and the potential for a second commercial char fishery in the region neared the final proposal stage.

The Departments of Public Works and Government Services gave solid support to northern businesses with $550,000 awarded to local contractors and $650,000 awarded for purchased goods. A freight subsidy was given to the hamlet of Pelly Bay to offset their unavoidably high cost of basic food supplies.

Additional capital structures included air terminal buildings at Spence Bay and Gjoa Haven, portable classrooms at Coppermine and Spence Bay, and a garage at Spence Bay. Pre-construction planning and discussion prepared the way for the 1984 construction of a new hamlet office complex in Gjoa Haven and a new school/gymnasium in Holman Island. To promote longer and more efficient use of existing buildings, the Department of Public Works carried out major upgrading on the old Cambridge Bay Government of the N.W.T. office and the Spence Bay area office.

Having spent a major portion of the past two years in developing an effective regional operation, one of the current goals of all departments is to ensure greater representation of native people from the region at all levels of the government organization. Several in-service training positions were created at the officer level and adjustments in the allocation of staff housing units now permit residents from other communities in the region to consider these positions.

Inuvik Region: June Klengenburg, a participant in the sealskin scraping contest at the Northern Games in Inuvik (top left). Fort Franklin elder Louis Betsidia and his grandson; an Inuvik children's choir helped to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Inuvik.

Fort Smith Region: Children of Lac La Martre enjoy a warm summer evening (top right); travelling the new Fort Liard Highway (centre right).

Kitikmeot Region: *Polar bear denning survey camp at Hadley Bay (top left); flight services specialist Darlene Elliot at the Cambridge Bay airport (top right).*

Baffin Region: *Josepi Padlayat, president of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, addresses the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Frobisher Bay (centre left); hunting for arctic hare near Lake Harbour.*

Keewatin Region: *The new Baker Lake airport building; a waterfront view of Rankin Inlet, regional headquarters for the Keewatin.*

Keewatin Region

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism in the Keewatin region facilitated several community based tourism initiatives. These included implementation of an historic sites study for the community of Baker Lake; development of a comprehensive tourism guide training program for delivery in 1984; provision of developmental assistance to several communities for hotel/accommodation facilities and tourist information centres; and preparatory work for an integrated tourism development plan.

The department negotiated a socio-economic agreement between Cullaton Lake Gold Mines and the Government of the Northwest Territories in the spring of 1983. The mine agreed to continue its efforts to hire local residents and award contracts to northern businesses.

The recommendations of the Special Committee on Education were well received in the Keewatin by the local education authorities.

The Keewatin Regional Education Authority achieved a high degree of consensus and established itself as an effective and responsible body through setting broad priorities and programs for education in the region. It established a centralized orientation program for new teachers, worked closely with the Minister of Education in matters of policy, especially with regard to high school education for Keewatin students. With assistance from the Departments of Personnel and Education, it developed a training program and hired a trainee for the position of local education authority development officer.

In response to the need for consolidation and extension of the Inuktitut language and culture component of school programs in the region — a need expressed by the Keewatin Regional Education authority — the Department of Education established an Inuktitut program co-ordinator. Development of learning and teaching materials in Inuktitut for use in all Keewatin schools was extended and enhanced through an Indigenous Language Development project undertaken by the education society.

The Keewatin Regional Education Authority called for a well balanced school program with an emphasis on high academic achievement. Its efforts in the communities contributed to a marked increase in pupil attendance during the year as well as a higher rate of success at high school by Keewatin students in residences.

Through its northern purchasing policy, the Department of Government Services ensured that northern vendors received 50% of the purchases made by the regional government office.

The Department of Information continued to implement the training program designed by the language bureau to professionally develop the skills of interpreter/communicators with the Government of the Northwest Territories. During the course of the year, emphasis was placed on improving the skills of regional information staff and interested freelance interpreter-translators.

Residents of the Keewatin were provided with a communications service through audio tapes distributed to local radio stations within the region. These tapes varied from regional government reports to public affairs announcements. Transcriptions were prepared by regional information staff.

G. Mulders
Keewatin
Regional Director

One of the main thrusts of the Department of Local Government in the region was the construction program. The Baker Lake hamlet office was completed and planning work progressed on hamlet offices/multi-purpose halls for the communities of Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet. The community of Eskimo Point constructed an indoor hockey and curling rink, completely financed by the hamlet.

The Keewatin Regional Council was officially recognized with the passing of the Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance at the last sitting of the Legislative Assembly.

The regional Personnel Department, in conjunction with the regional management team, identified 12 additional in-service-training positions at the regional senior officer levels. As vacancies occur and in the event that long term Northerners cannot be identified to fill these positions, term trainers will be recruited.

The Department of Public Works completed an extensive program throughout the Keewatin. Major renovations were carried out to the schools at Whale Cove and Baker Lake. A number of roofs were replaced at Repulse Bay and Baker Lake and insulated siding was installed on houses in Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet and Eskimo Point.

New buildings included panellized classrooms at Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet and Eskimo Point. A DPW tradeshop warehouse was constructed at Chesterfield Inlet, while Rankin Inlet received seven 3-bedroom houses converted from seven portable classrooms. The famous Keewatin landmark, Turquetil Hall, at Chesterfield Inlet was demolished.

Native participation in game management increased and every effort was made to involve hunters' and trappers' associations in all aspects of Department of Renewable Resources activities. Emphasis was on conservation education.

Sports hunting of polar bear and caribou in the Repulse Bay area was reasonably successful and other hunters and trappers associations looked at the possibility of sports hunting. The Keewatin Wildlife Federation held several meetings and their resolutions were responded to by the superintendent of renewable resources and his staff.

Hunters' and trappers' associations were involved in outpost camps, caribou surveys and polar bear harvest, as well as sports fishing lodges and tourism.

The Department of Social Services continued to encourage residents to participate in local social assistance appeal committees. Training for members was offered at the community level.

Baffin Region

1983 was a year of continued political evolution in the Baffin region. Baffin Regional Council, the original of the regional and tribal councils, held its twelfth and thirteenth sessions in Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset respectively. The council actively contributed to the formulation of the new Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance and was a force on a number of fronts within the region itself.

Baffin Region Education Society also met twice in 1983 and provided important direction to the government in its provision of education services. The society plans to work towards school board status in the months ahead.

In the medical services area, the board of management of Baffin Regional Hospital successfully completed its first full year in directing the affairs of its facility in Frobisher Bay.

The region has experienced a very high birth rate in some communities, with a resultant 10% increase in primary school enrollment. This trend, coupled with a 12% improvement in attendance, placed the schools in the region under additional pressure. The graduation of six Inuit teachers contributed positively to the ability of the Department of Education to deliver instruction in the Inuktitut language. A vigorous continuing education program was available in most communities. A school society was established at Broughton island during the year.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism continued to implement its tourism strategy. Considerable support was received from the travel industry, tourism associations and the federal government. Numerous attractions for tourists were developed such as hiking trails and interpretive areas. Growing support for tourism is evident in the region.

The level of apprenticeships remained constant over the year. Some success was experienced in placing local workers on industrial sites and in major government capital projects.

The Department of Renewable Resources shifted the focus of the caribou tagging project to a location on the east side of Nettilling Lake. Hunters from Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset assisted in the tagging of 700 animals during this successful operation. The first portion of a wildlife resource mapping project was completed with the mapping of Raptors. Much information was contributed by hunters in the region. A successful barren ground caribou sports hunt was sponsored in Hall Beach, polar bear hunts in Frobisher Bay, Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay and muskoxen in Grise Fiord.

Emphasis on developing services for handicapped children continued by the Department of Social Services in 1983. The foster home for profoundly handicapped children moved from Apex to Frobisher Bay. It has now five permanent children and a space for a sixth on a temporary basis. Plans began for development of a permanent facility. A special school classroom has been established in co-operation with Nakasuk School.

Work continued on planning of a new facility for Baffin Correctional Centre. Construction will begin in the fall of 1984. A major conference was held on the theme of hearing impairment in Baffin. Negotiations were under way with the hamlet of Pangnirtung on the question of devolving social services to that community.

G. Black
Baffin
Regional Director

The Department of Local Government sponsored an enlarged training program for fire fighters from the communities. The Cape Dorset community hall was completed and planning began for a major improvement at Igloolik and a new recreation centre at Arctic Bay. The Baffin Student Games were successfully held in the spring.

Pond Inlet became the first Baffin hamlet to develop a zoning bylaw, which was the concluding step in implementing its general development plan. Workshops were conducted by the regional airports officer with councils and staff in implementing new airport operating adjustments, airport firefighting techniques and snowblower operation and maintenance.

On the industrial front, both lead/zinc mines in the region, Nanisivik and Polaris, were able to maintain production notwithstanding low metal prices. Panarctic Oils continued its drilling program in the High Arctic. Canterra curtailed its drilling in Davis Strait after its exploratory program yielded disappointing results. Resource industries continued to be significant employers of the region's residents during the year with many sponsoring special recruitment and training efforts for permanent Northern residents. Borealis Exploration continued development planning for a proposed iron ore mine at Roche Bay on Melville Peninsula.

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

Minister's Introduction

As minister responsible for the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, Arnold McCallum emphasized two major objectives in 1983. The first was development of homeownership incentives that encouraged greater numbers of people to own their own homes. To achieve this objective, and following direction from the Legislative Assembly, Mr. McCallum approved an increase in the forgiveable loan offered under the homeownership assistance program to $30,000 and endorsed a plan that made it more attractive to people living above the treeline. As well, the minister lobbied his federal counterparts to ensure adequate labour funding would be made available under the Canada Community Development Program (CCDP) and New Employment Expansion and Development (NEED) programs. His intervention paid dividends, as over 80% of all homeownership clients received labour funding support.

A high level of interest was generated throughout the Territories in support of all homeownership programs including the homeownership assistance program, the rural and remote program and the northern territorial rental purchase program. As a further incentive to homeowners, the minister prepared a submission to the Financial Management Board in September for a senior citizens home repair program. This submission was subsequently approved and $100,000 in base funding was committed to the program. The program is designed to assist senior citizens on fixed incomes to undertake repairs they might otherwise be reluctant to make. The program went into effect October 3, 1983.

The second major objective set by the minister was the development of safeguards to ensure northerners and northern businesses benefit from construction activity. In addressing this concern, all construction contracts were adjusted and clauses emphasizing the need to utilize local labour were inserted. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism developed labour profiles of communities where construction activity was to take place and worked closely with the contractors and the corporation to ensure available semi- and unskilled labour at the community level was utilized.

In 1983 northern contractors were successful in competing in the construction field. In the corporation's major capital programs, excluding homeownership, contracts totalling $16,151,000 were let to northern construction contractors. This represented 94% of all money spent in capital construction. The corporation's supply contracts showed a similar story, as 92% of all business stayed in the North, representing an increase of 66% over 1981/82.

The board of directors of the housing corporation worked closely with Mr. McCallum in 1983. Board members are appointed by the Legislative Assembly from every part of the North, to use their collective knowledge in the development of housing policies. Because of their close working relationship with the minister, board members received the direction required to carry out the wishes of the Legislative Assembly.

Diamond willow carving of greyling by Metis artist Wilfred McNeil, Fort Smith (collection of Arnold McCallum).

V. Irving
President
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is responsible for the development, direction and co-ordination of social housing programs to ensure that an adequate standard of housing is available to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Finance and Administration

The capital budget for the housing corporation in 1983 totalled $33,325,000 with 67% funded from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and 33% from the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The 1983 operations and maintenance budget for the corporation totalled $48,673,000 funded 30% from CMHC and 61.6% from the Government of the Northwest Territories. Rent collection and other non-cash items contributed 8.4%.

Programs and Activities

Programs of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation are delivered by 41 staff members in six district offices. Offices are located in Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Inuvik, Hay River and Yellowknife. The district staff are responsible for monitoring and assisting 45 housing associations and authorities, who carry out all property management functions for approximately 4000 rental units. Staff members also deliver repair and homeownership programs and counsel potential homeowners on house financing.

The corporation offers programs to satisfy two basic housing needs. The homeownership assistance program and rural and remote mortgage assistance program are offered for individuals capable of operating and maintaining their own home. For families who cannot afford the costs of owning and operating their own home, or in areas where homeownership is not an option, the corporation delivers a rental program.

The location for delivery of new rental units under the rental program is based on a needs survey. Housing associations and authorities are responsible for completing these surveys annually. Allocation of units in a community is also the responsibility of the housing association or authority, within guidelines established by the corporation.

The homeownership assistance program assists approved clients to build their own home. Clients must have the initiative and resources to build the unit and the ability to assume all operating costs when the unit is completed. Assistance is provided in the form of a material package worth up to $30,000. The cost of freight to the community and the cost of a gravel pad, in accordance with the house specifications, is provided where required in addition to the material package. The client must provide all tools, labour and materials, such as logs, which are not provided in the material package. In cases where the client has demonstrated the ability to obtain private financing, the level of material assistance is reduced accordingly. Material packages were approved for 73 clients in 1983. Clients were responsible for securing their own labour funds through incentive programs offered by the federal government.

The rural and remote housing program, offered by the housing corporation in partnership with CMHC, assists clients by subsidizing mortgage payments to 25% of adjusted family income. Ten clients were approved under this program, with an average unit price of $80,000. These units are located in Inuvik (5), Fort Smith (3) and Hay River (2). An additional three units were to be funded in 1983, with construction scheduled for 1984. These units will be located in Tuktoyaktuk.

The nothern territorial rental purchase program is an ownership plan offered to people who live in northern rental units. This is a rent to purchase program, whereby a portion of the rent paid is applied to the purchase price of the unit. Rental units constructed prior to 1974, on land available for sale or lease, are eligible for purchase under the program. The minimum sale price on any unit is now set at $1,000. Fifteen units were sold in 1983: Frobisher Bay (7), Coppermine (1), Tuktoyaktuk (1), Aklavik (2), Fort Smith (2) and Rae-Edzo (2).

The second phase of the corporation's two year construction cycle for public housing went into full swing in 1983, with 84 new rental units being built in 12 communities. Site preparation and preliminary pad and foundation work was started for 75 units scheduled for the 1984 building program. Units are being constructed in the one and one-half and two storey designs approved by communities and the board of directors in 1982. This design will be utilized over the next three to five years in the public housing program.

Rehabilitation of the existing housing stock was emphasized in 1983, with a total of 150 northern rental units upgraded to health and safety standards. As well, the roof retrofit program was continued with the repair of 151 units. This program was started to alleviate extreme condensation problems in some units. Both programs will be extended into future years.

For those public housing units that do not qualify for major rehabilitation, but that require upgrading beyond the capacity of routine or preventative maintenance, the corporation utilized the extra-ordinary maintenance program. This funding can be used to replace major household equipment (fridge, stove, furnace, etc.), correct health and safety code violations, or upgrade the energy efficiency of a unit. A total of $1,012,072 was spent on 744 units.

The enriched emergency repair program is used to provide some upgrading to northern rental units; to extend the life expectancy of the unit until a full rehab can be accomplished. Only urgent items are considered as funding is provided to a maximum of $7,600 per unit under a cost-sharing agreement with CMHC. During 1983 a budget of $395,200 was spent on 42 units in the Hay River, Yellowknife and Inuvik districts.

A major function of the district offices is to provide training and support to housing associations and authorities. In addition to this assistance, the corporation provides formal workshops for both district staff and housing association and authority personnel. A total of 27 workshops were held in 1983, including supervisory skills training for 16 secretary managers from all regions. All managers successfully completed training in time management and delegation, employee evaluation, employee relations, decision-making and problem solving.

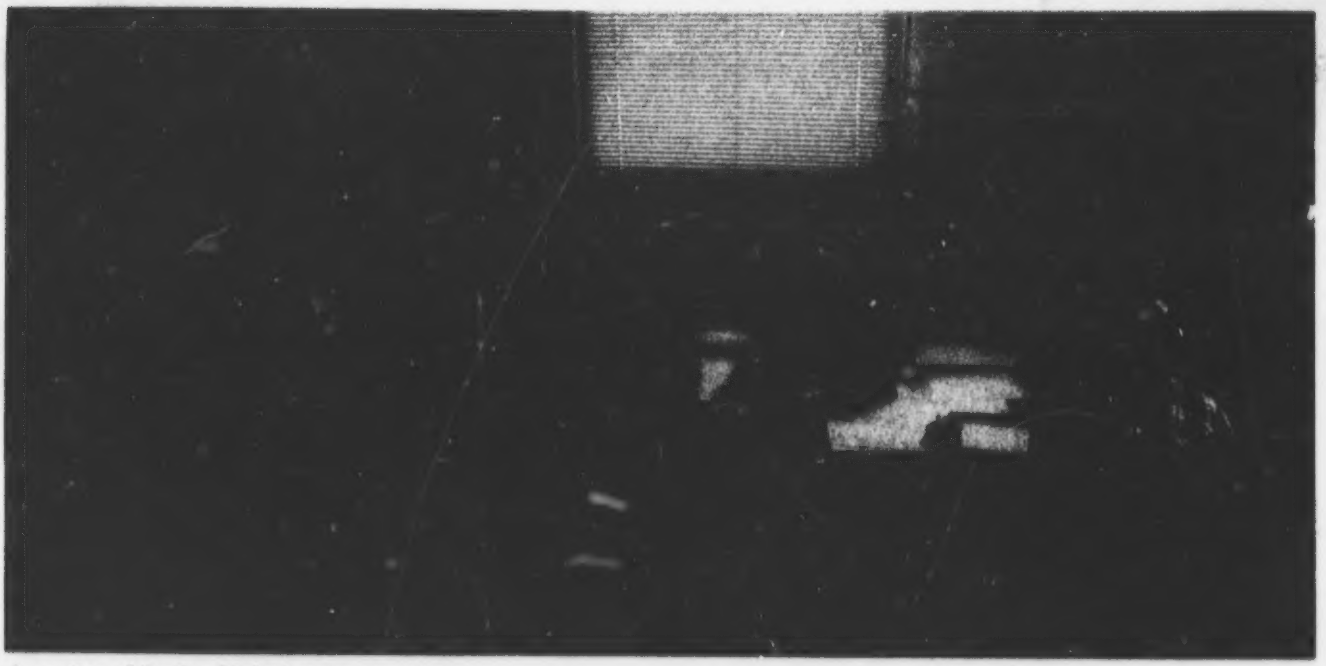
Project management and maintenance workshops were held for project and technical officers in Rankin Inlet and Yellowknife to introduce a new procedures manual, and district comptrollers were also introduced to a new financial manual and procedures in a workshop. Training provided by the corporation is geared toward field workers and people in the communities.

Board of Directors

Through changes to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance, the Legislative Assembly increased the board of directors to 12 appointed members. Although not all vacancies were filled, the board was very active in 1983 holding meetings in Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith, and two meetings in Yellowknife.

There were several new appointments to the board in 1983 including: Tom Owlijoot, Eskimo Point; Henry Ohokannoak, Cambridge Bay; Gabriel Hardisty, Wrigley; and Gary Jaeb, Rae. These members joined Steve Brooks, Hay River; Simeonie Amagoalik, Resolute Bay; Stephen Kakfwi, Yellowknife; Charles Hoagak, Sachs Harbour; Fred Coman, Frobisher Bay; Victor Irving, president; and Robert S. Pilot, chairman of the board.

S.H.A.A.G. log housing under construction in Snowdrift.



A meeting of the Pond Inlet housing association.

Workers' Compensation Board

J. MacLean
Chairman
Workers' Compensation Board

The Workers' Compensation Board was established under, and is responsible for, the administration of the Workers' Compensation Ordinance, 1977.

Assessments are levied on all employers in the Northwest Territories on the basis of a percentage of their payrolls, to meet all claims payable during the year, including costs of administration. The assessments are also used to provide for payment of liabilities in respect of future compensation of accidents which have occurred or may occur, and to establish reserves, thereby preventing employers in the future from being unduly or unfairly burdened with such costs.

In 1983, benefits to workers were based on a year's maximum assessable remuneration (YMAR) of $23,200 per year.

During the year, approximately 2,650 claims were opened on accidents which occurred to employees in the Northwest Territories. Approximately 40 per cent of this total accounted for lost time claims. Indications were that 1983 would see a reduction of claims opened over the previous year.

The board raised the pensions of all existing pensioners to 1982 levels of payments on the YMAR of $23,200. Payments to widows were raised to $638 per month and payments to dependent children raised to $145 per month.

There was an increase in employers registered with the Workers' Compensation Board. From the beginning of 1977 to the end of 1983, there has been a 49 per cent increase in the number of employers registered.

Merit rebate payments were again issued to qualifying employers operating in the Northwest Territories. These payments were made in 1983 based on the employers record for 1982. Over the past four years the board has paid back to employers nearly $3.5 million under its existing safety incentive program.

In March, the board expanded its safety incentive program. This expanded program will continue to see employers with good safety records receive dividends, while employers with a high incidence of accidents will be levied additional assessments. Under the new safety incentive program, experience rating of any employer will be affected by a major injury or fatality during the year. It will also be necessary for employers who have more than 50 workers to have active safety committees.

The board continued to assist St. John Ambulance to provide first-aid training for workers. Funding of $40,000 was made available during 1983 to offer accident prevention and treatment instruction to workers free of charge. The courses concentrate on providing training to workers in high-risk occupations. Priority was given to training workers in construction and resource related industries.

Programs orientated towards instructing workers in accident prevention and treatment result in long-term gains. In providing this assistance, the board adds to the number of workers in the Northwest Territories who become aware of the need to be safety conscious and are better prepared to provide first-aid to their fellow workers.

Courts and Judiciary

Unique in the vast extent and general emptiness of the jurisdiction over which they provide their services (an area the size of the subcontinent of India), the courts of the Northwest Territories nevertheless are dedicated to giving access to justice to the public throughout the Territories on the same standard as courts in other parts of Canada.

The Courts

Organized and administered on a pattern closely similar to that of courts elsewhere in Canada, the courts of the Northwest Territories are linked to and form an integral part of the nation's judicial network, as illustrated in the diagram.

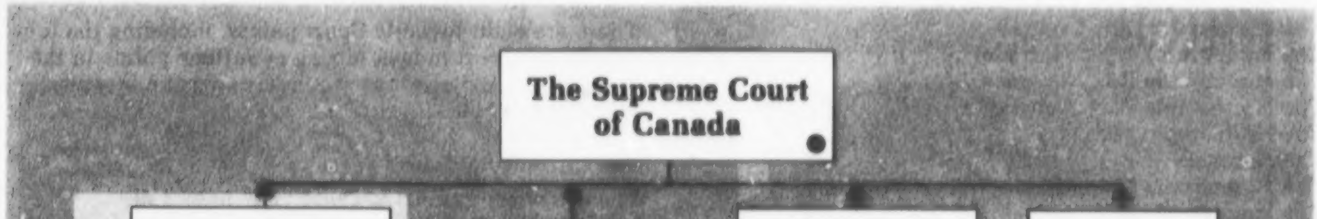
The diagram shows that there are avenues of appeal through the court system of the Northwest Territories to the Court of Appeal and from there to the Supreme Court of Canada. There are also avenues of review from the lower courts (and from various boards and agencies of the Northwest Territories) to the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, ensuring that these bodies exercise their powers within the limits described by law. The structure and the linkage between its various elements resembles that of the various provinces and the Yukon Territory.

△ The Territorial equivalent of the High Court of Ontario, the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick, the Superior Court of Quebec and the Supreme Courts of the other Provinces and the Yukon Territory.

△△ The Territorial equivalent of the Provincial Court in all provinces other than Quebec, where the provincial equivalent is the Court of Sessions of the Peace.

● The judges of these courts are appointed by the Governor General of Canada under the Royal Prerogative and as provided in the Judges Act of Canada.

■ The judges of these courts are appointed by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories (on the advice of the Judicial Council of the Northwest Territories in the case of the Territorial Court) as provided in Territorial ordinances.


The Supreme Court of Canada ●
The Court of Appeal of the Northwest Territories ●
The Federal Court of Appeal ●
The Court Martial Appeal Court ●
The Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories ● △
The Federal Court Trial Division ●
(Courts Martial)
The Juvenile Court of the Northwest Territories ■
The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories ■ △△
Justices of the Peace ■
Coroners ■
The Citizenship Court

Moose hair tufting by Vivian McDermott from Fort Resolution. (courtesy of Native Women's Association)

The Supreme Court of Canada

Being the final appeal court for Canada, the Supreme Court of Canada is a court of record and consists of nine judges presided over by the Chief Justice of Canada, The Right Honourable Bora Laskin, P.C. In addition to their judicial duties, the Chief Justice or a designated Judge of the Court acts as the Administrator of Canada in the absence or unavailability of the Governor General. The Court sits only at Ottawa. Its decisions bind all lower courts.

The Court of Appeal

The highest appeal court of the Northwest Territories, the Court of Appeal is a court of record and consists of the following Justices of Appeal:

The Honourable Chief Justice W.A. McGillivray
The Honourable H.C.B. Maddison
The Honourable S.S. Lieberman
The Honourable D.C. Prowse
The Honourable A.F. Moir
The Honourable W.J. Haddad
The Honourable C.F. Tallis
The Honourable J.H. Laycraft
The Honourable A.M. Harradence
The Honourable R.P. Kerans
The Honourable W.A. Stevenson
The Honourable J.W. McClung
The Honourable R.A. Belzil
The Honourable M.M. de Weerdt
The Honourable T.D. Marshall

The court hears civil and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and certain criminal appeals from the Territorial Court. It sits at least once a year at Yellowknife and at other times elsewhere in the Territories or at Edmonton or Calgary. Its decisions bind all lower courts.

The Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories

The superior court of general jurisdiction for the Northwest Territories, the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories is a court of record and has two resident judges: The Honourable Mr. Justice M.M. de Weerdt and the Honourable Mr. Justice T.D. Marshall. The Judge of the Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory, The Honourable Mr. Justice H.C.B. Maddison, is also ex officio a judge of this court, and there are in addition a number of deputy judges who are all federally appointed judges of courts in the provinces.

The court holds trials in civil and criminal matters, sitting both with and without a jury. It also hears certain appeals and excercises powers of review in cases arising in the Territorial Court, the Juvenile Court, the coroner's courts, and before justices of the peace, as well as before various boards and agencies of the Northwest Territories. The Supreme Court sits at points throughout the Territories. Its decisions bind all lower courts.

The Territorial Court

A court of record for the Northwest Territories, the Territorial Court has four resident judges: His Honour Chief Judge J.R. Slaven, His Honour Judge R.W. Halifax, His Honour Judge R.M. Bourassa and His Honour Judge T.B. Davis, together with a number of non-resident deputy judges. The court holds trials without a jury in criminal cases and in certain civil cases involving less than $5,000, and holds preliminary inquiries in criminal cases to be tried in the Supreme Court. The court sits at points throughout the Territories.

The Juvenile Court

There are eight Juvenile Court judges, including the four Territorial Court judges, sitting at various points in the Northwest Territories, as required under the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

The Citizenship Court

The Citizenship Court, consisting of judges of the Supreme Court and Territorial Court, sits at various points throughout the Northwest Territories, as required under the Canadian Citizenship Act.

The Coroners Courts

There are 95 coroners, who hold inquests as required throughout the Northwest Territories.

Justices of the Peace

There are 112 justices of the peace, sitting in their communities to hear matters under the criminal code and the ordinances of the Northwest Territories.

Court Officers

The Registrars of the Supreme Court of Canada and of the Court of Appeal, and the clerks of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories and of the Territorial Court, have functions which include the organization, direction and supervision of the registries of their respective courts, each of which operates quite separately from the other. They make all arrangements, under the supervision and direction of the judiciary, for the hearing of appeals, trials and other matters as required. And they "tax" (or adjudicate upon) costs awarded by their respective courts, as between the parties to lawsuits.

The Honourable Mr. Justice T. David Marshall was sworn in by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. M. de Weerdt to a new position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the N.W.T. (top left). A new series of law reports, the first since 1905, were published in 1983 under the authority of the Law Society of the N.W.T. From left to right: Mr. Justice Marshall, Stan Lal, Mr. Justice de Weerdt, His Honour Judge R. M. Bourassa, law society president Don Cooper (top right). The Supreme Court of the N.W.T. in session at Pond Inlet (right).

Chief Judge J. R. Slaven presents Canadian citizenship papers to Sang Nguyen and her family, originally from Vietnam. He is assisted by Yellowknife South MLA Lynda Sorensen.

The Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges [illegible] annual conference in Yellowknife in Jan. [illegible] judges from Sweden, Japan and the U.S.S.R. who participated in a press conference.

The clerk of the Supreme Court also "taxes" disputed bills of costs that have been submitted by solicitors to their clients. Appeals from such taxations are heard, firstly by a judge of the Supreme Court and then, if appealed further, by the Court of Appeal.

The Sheriff of the Northwest Territories executes civil judgements and orders of all courts of record of the Northwest Territories, and may be required to make arrests of persons and of ships, in addition to making seizures of other property. The sheriff is responsible for the security and order of court premises, and for the summonsing of jurors in the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. Where necessary, the sheriff is assisted by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in their capacity as peace officers.

The Legal Profession

The members of the legal profession, known as barristers and solicitors, belong to an ancient tradition in providing their services to the courts and to the public as independent professionals employed by their clients either under a contract for services known as a "retainer" or under a contract of service such as that of other employees. No matter what the terms of the employment may be, they remain barristers and solicitors, and (as such) officers of all courts of record in the Northwest Territories, subject to the discipline of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories under the Legal Profession Ordinance and as otherwise required by law.

The judges of the superior courts (the Supreme Court of Canada, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories) are appointed from among barristers and solicitors of at least 10 years standing. Judges of the Territorial Court are appointed from among barristers and solicitors of at least three years standing.

There are 54 barristers and solicitors resident in the Territories, on the rolls of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories, and in addition 136 non-resident members of the Bar entitled to provide legal services in the Northwest Territories, who have their offices elsewhere. As well, there are 58 non-resident but inactive members, many of whom have been in active practice in the past in the Northwest Territories. Of the resident members of the Bar in active practice, most have their offices in Yellowknife; but there are also legal offices at Hay River, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay, occupied by members of the Bar practising there and serving the surrounding communities.

Native Courtworkers and Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik

The Native Courtworkers Association and Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik are corporate societies each of which is independent from but funded by government through the Legal Services Board. The Native Courtworkers Association has 10 courtworkers, located in the western and central part of the N.W.T. Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik has a fully qualified lawyer and six courtworkers serving the Baffin area.

The courtworkers provide information and assistance in court matters to clients appearing before the Territorial Court, the Juvenile Court and the justices of the peace. They also assist legal counsel to prepare for court by providing a communication link with their clients. Although they do not provide legal advice, not being qualified as lawyers, they are specially trained and are knowledgeable in certain legal procedures, and can assist clients to initiate change of name applications, child adoption applications and certain preliminaries in divorce cases.

The courtworkers also act as a referral agency, assisting clients to contact appropriate officials or agencies for further assistance, including legal aid. They distribute pamphlets with useful information on the legal rights of the individual and on other matters of concern to their clients.

The Judiciary and The Rule of Law

The judiciary is often spoken of as the judicial branch of our overall system of democratic government. The judicial branch is co-equal with but separate from the other two branches of that system: the executive branch and the legislative branch. At the same time, in performing its functions, the judicial branch is independent of the other two branches. That judicial independence is essential for the impartiality of the court system, and is supported by the independence of the legal profession as a vital component of that system. Public confidence in the justice of the country's constitution and laws is dependent on vigilant maintenance of the impartiality of the courts and the independence of the judiciary and legal profession.

It is on this firm basis of judicial separateness and the rule of law that judges in Canada, including the Northwest Territories, decide disputes between individuals or corporations and between these and the executive branch of government at both federal and Territorial levels. The importance of this basis is obvious where the dispute involves the executive (and administrative) branch of government or any government interest. It is equally important where those before the court are only private persons or corporations. The judiciary must be just as independent of private as of government interests in order to provide impartial justice and ensure the rule of law.

In coming to their decisions, superior court judges are by law empowered to declare with authority the legal meaning and effect of both legislation and the general law, including the law of the constitution. Legislation which conflicts with the constitution may be set aside or given a modified application. Native and other customary law may be upheld, where not in conflict with legislation or the general law.

Public Involvement

Members of the general public participate in many phases of the work of the courts in the Northwest Territories. As jurors in the Supreme Court they may play a decisive part in the outcome of the most important cases under the criminal law, as well as in civil cases. The courts are generally open to the public, for whom seats are provided in regular courtrooms at Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik or Frobisher Bay, or temporary courtrooms in one of the smaller settlements.

Native courtworkers and, where necessary, court interpreters also play an important role in the involvement of the public with the courts, as does the system of legal aid under which qualified lawyers are employed on a professional basis with public funds to protect the rights and interests of those whose private means are insufficient for that purpose.

Students from the schools in the Territories are made welcome in the courtrooms to learn first-hand about the workings of the Canadian constitution and the laws of Canada and the Northwest Territories in actual practice. New citizens are introduced to their civic responsibilities and rights in the Citizenship Court, which holds special ceremonies at which those who are becoming Canadians take the oath of allegiance and receive their certificates of citizenship, with local dignitaries and civic organizations assisting.

New Supreme Court Judge

On February 3, 1983, The Honourable Mr. Justice T. David Marshall was appointed to a new position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. With his appointment, the Supreme Court began a new era in which there was no longer only one resident judge of that court in the Northwest Territories.

Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges

The Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges held its annual meeting at Yellowknife in July, 1983, at which it elected His Honour Chief Judge J.R. Slaven of the Territorial Court as its president for 1983-84. Among the distinguished guests of the association on this occasion (a first for the Northwest Territories and for the Provincial Court Judges) were: His Honour District Judge Anders Palm of Ostersund, Sweden; His Honour Chief Judge Tokio Matsumoto of the City Court of Tokyo, Japan; and His Honour Chief Judge I. Almazov of the City Court of Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Northwest Territories Reports

In October, 1983, a new series of law reports began to be distributed, under the authority of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories. It was the first time since the old Territorial Law Reports ceased publication in 1905 that such a series had been published for the Northwest Territories. The reports include the reasons for judgement of all levels of the courts of the Territories in all cases of legal or general interest. Copies will be circulated to the legal profession and to universities and law libraries in Canada and elsewhere. The reports provide a service for the Northwest Territories, equivalent to that available in the provinces. They mark a further step in the evolution of the administration of justice in the North.

Regionalization of the Territorial Court

In order to better serve the regions outside Yellowknife, the Chief Judge of the Territorial Court, in consultation with his judicial colleagues, allocated regions to them so that there will be more consistency in sentencing decisions and a closer co-ordination of hearings within the several regions. This development will be monitored by the Chief Judge, with a view to continuing with this and other developments in the administration of justice in the Territorial Court.

Legislative Assembly

The number of electoral districts in the Northwest Territories was increased from 22 to 24 in preparation for a November general election and changes were made in the boundaries of a number of constituencies. Some of the names of constituencies also were changed. The Western Arctic constituency was re-named Nunakput; Mackenzie Great Bear was re-named Sahtu; the former constituency of Mackenzie Liard was split into Deh Cho and Deh Cho Gah; Great Slave East was re-named Tu Nede; the former Central Arctic constituency was split into Kitikmeot East and Kitikmeot West; the boundaries of Keewatin North and Keewatin South were re-aligned and the constituencies were re-named Kivallivik and Aivilik; and the constituency of Frobisher Bay was re-named Iqaluit. The two extra seats came from the division of the old constituencies of Mackenzie Liard and Central Arctic.

Territorial General Election

The term of office of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories ended in the fall of 1983 and a territorial general election was held on Monday, November 21, 1983. This was the second election to be conducted under the NWT Elections Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly in October, 1978.

Sixteen incumbent MLA's were re-elected, two of them by acclamation, and eight new MLA's were elected in the 1983 general election, which attracted an over-all voter turnout of about 70 per cent across the Northwest Territories.

The MLA's, by constituency:

Tagak Curley (Aivilik) — A businessman from Rankin Inlet, Mr. Curley was first elected in 1979 as the MLA for Keewatin South.

Pauloosie Paniloo (Baffin Central) -- A hunter from Clyde River, Mr. Paniloo will be serving his first term in the Assembly.

Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South) — A hunter from Lake Harbour, Mr. Arlooktoo was first elected in 1979.

Samuel Gargan (Deh Cho) — A former program director for the Dene Nation, Mr. Gargan was elected in one of the two ridings created when the old Mackenzie Liard constituency was divided in 1983.

Nick Sibbeston (Deh Cho Gah) — A lawyer from Fort Simpson, Mr. Sibbeston was first elected in 1979 to represent the old constituency of Mackenzie Liard, which was divided in 1983.

Elijah Erkloo (Foxe Basin) — An adult educator from Pond Inlet, Mr. Erkloo defeated the incumbent, Mark Evaluarjuk, who had served two terms in the Assembly.

Don Stewart (Hay River) — A businessman from Hay River who served as Speaker during the Ninth Assembly, Mr. Stewart was first elected in 1967 and re-elected in 1975 and 1979.

Whale bone carving by Bill Goose of Holman Island (collection of John Williamson).

Ludy Pudluk (High Arctic) — A hunter from Resolute Bay, Mr. Pudluk was first elected in 1975 and was re-elected in 1979.

Moses Appaqaq (Hudson Bay) — A hunter from Sanikiluaq, the constituency's only community, Mr. Appaqaq was first elected in the 1979 election.

Tom Butters (Inuvik) -- A former journalist who served on the Executive Council during the Eighth and Ninth Assemblies, Mr. Butters was first elected in 1970 and re-elected in 1975 and 1979.

Dennis Patterson (Iqaluit) — A lawyer from Frobisher Bay who served on the Executive Council during the Ninth Assembly, Mr. Patterson was first elected to the Assembly in 1979.

Michael Angottitauruq (Kitikmeot East) — A maintenance man from Gjoa Haven, Mr. Angottitauruq was elected in one of the two constituencies created when the old Central Arctic constituency was divided in 1983.

Red Pedersen (Kitikmeot West) — A businessman from Coppermine, Mr. Pederson was elected in the second of two constituencies created when the old Central Arctic constituency was divided in 1983.

Gordon Wray (Kivallivik) — A businessman from Baker Lake, Mr. Wray was first elected to the Assembly as the MLA for Keewatin North in a 1983 by-election.

Richard Nerysoo (Mackenzie Delta) — A former vice-president of the Dene Nation who was first elected in 1979, Mr. Nerysoo served on the Executive Council during the Ninth Assembly.

Nellie Cournoyea (Nunakput) — First elected as the MLA for the Western Arctic in the 1979 general election, Ms. Cournoyea was acclaimed as the MLA for Nunakput.

Bruce McLaughlin (Pine Point) — A businessman from Pine Point who was first elected in the 1979 general election, Mr. McLaughlin served as caucus chairman during the Ninth Assembly.

James J. Wah-Shee (Rae-Lac La Martre) — A member of the Executive Council during the Ninth Assembly, Mr. Wah-Shee was acclaimed. He was first elected in 1975 but resigned, then was re-elected in 1979.

John T'Seleie (Sahtu) — A consultant from Fort Good Hope, Mr. T'Seleie defeated the incumbent in the old Mackenzie Great Bear constituency, Peter Fraser.

Arnold McCallum (Slave River) — A former teacher and principal from Fort Smith who served on the Executive Council during the Eighth and Ninth Assemblies, Mr. McCallum was first elected in 1975 and re-elected in 1979.

Eliza Lawrence (Tu Nede) — A health co-ordinator from Yellowknife who was born in Fort Resolution, Mrs. Lawrence defeated the incumbent for the old Great Slave East constituency, Robert Sayine.

Bob MacQuarrie (Yellowknife Centre) — A former teacher from Yellowknife, Mr. MacQuarrie was first elected in the 1979 general election and served as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Legislation.

Michael Ballantyne (Yellowknife North) — Mr. Ballantyne, the Mayor of the City of Yellowknife since 1979, will be serving his first term in the Assembly.

Lynda Sorensen (Yellowknife South) — A businesswoman from Yellowknife, Mrs. Sorensen was first elected in 1979 and served as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance during the Ninth Assembly.

Eleventh Session

The last session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly began August 30 and ended September 10. Although much of the eleventh session was a time for reflection and review of the work of the 22-member Ninth Assembly and for some farewells, some major projects and bills also were dealt with by the legislators.

Some major pieces of legislation, a number of completed research projects on division of the N.W.T. and constitutional issues, a complete review and revision of the Assembly's rules, and several major motions on matters of widespread public interest were introduced or passed during the session.

Major legislation introduced included the Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance, providing legislative recognition to regional bodies proposed for or operating in the Northwest Territories. Changes to the Education Ordinance to allow for the creation of divisional boards of education were passed and an ordinance allowing the Government of the N.W.T. to make agreements with other governments for the management of water resources was passed.

A motion opposing the testing of the Cruise missile over Northern Canada narrowly passed after extensive debate. A motion expressing the Assembly's support for the proposed aboriginal rights amendments to the Canadian Constitution was passed unanimously. Two motions dealing with pornography were passed, one supporting federal moves to strengthen the obscenity provisions of the Criminal Code and one supporting initiatives by the Minister of Communications to safeguard the contents of television in Canada.

At the beginning of the session, Mackenzie Great Bear MLA Peter Fraser submitted his resignation as deputy speaker and the Assembly named High Arctic MLA Ludy Pudluk to the post of deputy speaker and chairman of committee of the whole. Later in the session, a motion was passed revoking Mr. Fraser's appointments and committee membership.

Committee Reports

The Standing Committee on Finance and Public Accounts provided its third report to the Assembly, comprising the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the government's financial information system and the government's response to the committee's report. The report was drawn up by the committee after several days of public hearings on the FIS project held in March.

The Special Committee on Division tabled a report on division of the N.W.T. administrative structures for Nunavut, which had been submitted to the committee for its consideration. Later in the session, the committee was dissolved by motion of the Legislature.

The Special Committee on Constitutional Development presented five research reports prepared for it, covering residency requirements, protection of aboriginal rights, guaranteed representation, regional government and liberal-democratic government: principles and practice.

A major revision of the rules of the Assembly was prepared by the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures and accepted by the Legislature. The Assembly directed that the rules should be translated into Inuktitut, for the first time, in preparation for the Tenth Assembly.

Following the discussion of the revised rules, the Assembly approved two motions requesting the Executive Council to approach all three federal parties to secure support for amendments to the Northwest Territories Act to allow the Legislature to set its own quorum and to allow the Legislature to set its own procedures for convening sessions and determining their location.

Legislation

Two supplementary appropriations ordinances were passed during the eleventh session. One ordinance provided for additional expenditures of $2.2 million for the public service for the 1982-83 financial year; the other provided for additional expenditures of $5.5 million for the 1983-84 financial year.

Two new ordinances were passed. A major bill was passed providing for the establishment and operation of regional and tribal councils and dealing specifically with the Baffin Regional Council, the Kitikmeot Regional Council, the Keewatin Regional Council, the Deh Cho Regional Council and the Dogrib Tribal Council. Previously, only the Baffin Regional Council had been recognized in law. As part of the new ordinance, the Baffin Regional Council Ordinance was repealed. A second new bill allows the Government of the Northwest Territories to enter into agreements with the federal or provincial or Yukon governments for the planning and management of water resources in the Northwest Territories.

Among the eight bills amending existing ordinances was a major revision of the Education Ordinance which reflected changes recommended earlier by the Assembly's Special Committee on Education and accepted earlier by the Legislature. The ordinance amending the Education Ordinance allows for the establishment of education divisions, divisional boards of education and community education councils, paving the way for major changes to the territorial education system.

Other ordinances amended by bills passed during the eleventh session were:

– the Companies Ordinance: to repeal provisions which will become redundant with the introduction of a flat incorporation fee and to provide that annual information be filed for each company on its incorporation date;

– the Council Ordinance: to allow for in-town living allowances to be set by regulation on the recommendation of the management and services board, and to set constituency allowances for 24 ridings;

– the Interpretation Ordinance: to provide a definition of the Executive Council for use in legislation generally;

– the Judicature Ordinance: to provide that the Court of Appeal for the Northwest Territories sit only in the Northwest Territories and that it sit at least twice a year;

– the Medical Care Ordinance: to authorize the inspection and auditing of accounts submitted to the medical care plan and to provide a statutory base for recovery of over-payment of claims;

– the Regulations Ordinance: to provide a means whereby any regulation, statutory instrument or non-statutory instrument can be proved in court by filing a certified copy.

The Territorial Economy

Noting that the session was the last time the Ninth Assembly would meet, Economic Development Minister Arnold McCallum took the chance to review changes and developments in the territorial economy and the government's responses to those changes.

"Last January, with the exception of the primary renewable resource sector and the mining industry, the territorial economy was holding its own," Mr. McCallum reported. "Returns from trapping had dropped off significantly. The mineral industry was struggling, with total production down by seven to 10 per cent. Although the northern mining industry was struggling, precious metal mining cushioned the blow to some extent."

While the worldwide economic record for the past year had been poor, the N.W.T. economy had done reasonably well. Gold, lead and zinc production had increased, although poor prices had meant the dollar value of production had not increased significantly. With the rapid expansion of oil and gas exploration and developments at Norman Wells and in the Beaufort Sea, many economic indicators had increased including total personal income, average weekly earning, retail sales and the number of registered companies.

The fur industry had been hit hard, however. The number of trappers dropped by 19 per cent from 1979-80, and in 1981-82 fur sales were only $3.6 million compared with $5.3 million in 1979-80. A substantial drop in fur value had reduced average fur income from $1,235 in 1979-80 to just over $1,000 in 1981-82.

Along with the changes and growth in the economy since the Assembly took office in 1979, the government's role in responding to those changes and growth had altered as well. Starting in the mid-1970's, when oil and gas exploration increased dramatically, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism had become actively involved in making sure northerners received an acceptable level of benefits from industrial activity. The department had taken the lead role in regulatory interventions; broad policy development; working with resource companies to identify and develop employment, training and business opportunities for northern residents; and monitoring activities.

With the creation of a resource development policy, the lead role in regulatory interventions and policy development for natural resources had gone to the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat, and the regions had taken on the responsibility of monitoring. The department now was in a position to do what it was assigned to do — work with resource companies to foster economic growth, Mr. McCallum said.

He also noted the new initiatives being taken in developing tourism, and reported on the results of the Territorial Government's northern preference policy. In 1982-83, out of an expenditure of $29 million on more than 900 contracts, the Department of Public Works had awarded more than 800 of those contracts for a value of about $25 million to northern businesses.

Tenth Session

Extensive debate about ways in which the Legislative Assembly could further responsible government in the Northwest Territories provided a counterpoint to debate on the $474 million territorial budget when the Legislature met for its six-week winter session from February 2 to March 10, 1983.

Proposals to change the Assembly's rules sparked debate about the role of the Speaker and about the role and function of the federally-appointed Commissioner. Further debate about the Commissioner's role arose as the Assembly considered the budget for operating his office.

The debate received an additional impetus when Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced that he was transferring two more portfolios, Information and Public Works, to the Executive Committee. That left only one department, Personnel, still reporting to the Commissioner.

Motions put forward by Mackenzie Liard MLA Nick Sibbeston to remove the Commissioner entirely from the Legislature and to delete his office's operating funds from the territorial budget were defeated. After further debate, members approved a four-point motion which they wanted to see achieved by October 31, 1983, the end of the Ninth Assembly's life. The points included the development of a plan for responsible government, making the Commissioner's position into that of a Lieutenant-Governor and abolishing the Deputy Commissioner's position. The question of whether the Commissioner should no longer be allowed to sit with the Assembly during committee of the whole was referred to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures for a full report.

The Speaker's Role

Changes to the Council Ordinance during the session formally recognized the office of the speaker and created the management and services board. Formerly known as the members' services board, it is responsible for the management of the Legislature.

A proposal to change the speaker's role on an experimental basis until the end of the Ninth Assembly sparked lengthy debate. The Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures, as part of its first report to the Assembly, had suggested removing the speaker's right to participate in debate in the House or committee of the whole and restricting his right to vote to casting the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Yellowknife Centre MLA Bob MacQuarrie, a former speaker of the Ninth Assembly, felt that in a House where MLAs individually represent their constituents, no MLA should be prohibited from participating to the fullest. Reminding the Assembly that it had publicly upheld the speaker's right to speak to issues at a constituency meeting, Mr. MacQuarrie suggested that the speaker's independence consists of being able to demonstrate that, when a matter of procedure is being decided, he had based his decision on the established rules regardless of what events may have preceded his ruling.

Slave River MLA Arnold McCallum saw it as a question of the House evolving towards the independence of the speaker, as is currently the practice in southern legislatures. He suggested that even the speaker of the Eighth Assembly, who had strongly defended his right to take part in debate despite his role as speaker, had moved away from that position by the end of his term.

The proposal to remove the speaker's right to debate or vote on issues was defeated, but other proposed changes affecting the speaker's role were accepted on an experimental basis. The speaker will chair the management and services board, preside over the N.W.T. branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and may belong to the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures, but would not belong to any other standing and special committees for the life of the Ninth Assembly.

The Budget Speech

While debate continued about further increases in responsible government, indications of how the Legislature is maturing were evident when Finance Minister Tom Butters rose to give the budget speech. While Mr. Butters, the first territorial finance minister, was presenting his second budget to the House, the occasion marked the first time an N.W.T. finance minister had ever risen on second reading to speak to the budget placed before the House. That, noted Mr. Butters, reflected a slow evolution and slow movement toward public accountability and responsibility.

"We are in for a hard ride and it is crucial right from the start that everyone throughout the Territories clearly understands that message. It is not my desire to paint a picture of monetary doom. Rather I am taking this occasion to indicate in the strongest possible terms that stringent fiscal management is the only vehicle we have to ensure that the excellent programs and priorities set by this House and Executive Committee survive," said Mr. Butters.

A rigorous review of priorities had been carried out by the Executive Committee to make sure that existing programs still served valid aims, Mr. Butters said. To fund priorities set by the Assembly and the Executive Committee, $7.69 million had been re-directed within the budgetary base. Any new initiatives or funding requests could only be handled by trimming or eliminating existing programs.

The message that should be clear to everyone "is that any optimism about the North's immediate future must be a guarded optimism, one that recognizes the continuing adjustments in international and national influences," Mr. Butters noted after reviewing the N.W.T.'s dependence on federal financing and developments in the national and international energy fields.

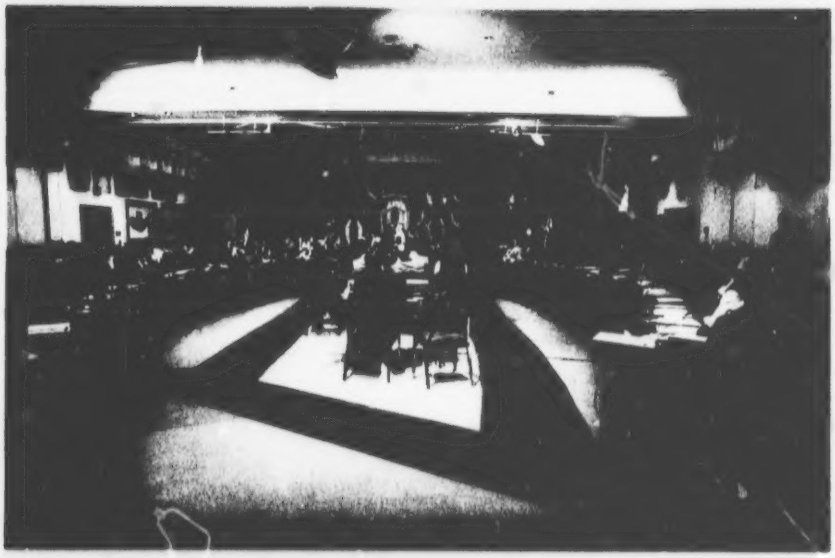
Debate on the Budget

Not all MLA's were happy with the budget as presented, and their attempts to redirect money within the budget to finance the priorities they saw as essential led to some lengthy debates.

Mr. Sibbeston, for example, felt that construction of a new school for Fort Liard was more essential than some items in the education budget, and his motion to delete those capital items and put the money towards an earlier start on building a new school in Fort Liard was extensively debated. Other MLA's wanted a commitment on construction of a new Keewatin high school, and delayed final consideration of the education estimates until a plan for such construction was tabled in the House.

While Mr. Sibbeston eventually got a commitment from Education Minister Dennis Patterson that attempts would be made to speed up construction of the new Fort Liard school and withdrew his motion, he and other MLA's suggested that the Assembly's role was virtually limited to rubber-stamping the budget as presented. Other MLA's pointed out that much work and careful thought had gone into preparing the budget, and that equal work and thought should go into making any changes to it.

The matter came to a head when Western Arctic MLA Nellie Cournoyea, noting that the N.W.T. Housing Corporation had a board of directors which sets its budget, moved that the housing coporation's budget be passed without debate. The motion carried, but it angered MLA's who had wished to ask questions about the corporation's spending plans.



The Ninth Assembly at its February 1983 session revealed a distinctively northern decor (top left). Gordon Wray was sworn-in as MLA for Keewatin North by Commissioner Parker following a by-election (top right). The Assembly's standing committee on public accounts held its first public hearings in March (centre left). Returning officers from electoral districts throughout the N.W.T. gathered in Yellowknife for training in preparation for the Territorial Election (centre right). Commissioner Parker signed 24 Writs of Election for the general election held on November 21, 1983 (left).

Later in the session, a motion was passed calling for a general election to be held no later than November 30, 1983. That motion would require a dissolution of the Legislature before the scheduled date of October 31, 1983.

Legislation and Presentations

Close to 90 committee motions were considered in committee of the whole during the budget debate, ranging through a wide variety of concerns. Twenty-eight formal motions were debated during the session, and 21 bills, including the Appropriation Ordinance, were debated and received assent from the Commissioner.

The bills included a new Medical Profession Ordinance to regulate licensing of medical practitioners; a new Gas Protection Ordinance dealing with the inspection and regulation of gas equipment and installations; a new Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance to set out civil measures for peacetime emergencies; a new Travel and Tourism Ordinance to regulate the travel, tourism and outdoor recreation industry; and a new Occupational Training Agreements Ordinance allowing the Commissioner or ministers of Education or Economic Development and Tourism to enter into agreements respecting occupational training.

Amendments to existing ordinances increased the time allowed for commencing legal actions respecting the installation of urea formaldehyde; provided for penalties for violations of the Lotteries Ordinance; increased amounts payable to spouses on the death of an intestate; required professionals and the general public to report suspected cases of child abuse; created a new category of parks known as historic parks; defined more thoroughly the forms of political activity permitted to public servants; and made a number of changes to the Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance, the Wildlife Ordinance and the Public Utilities Ordinance.

During the session, the Assembly also heard presentations from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on radio and television service in the North; from the Fisheries and Oceans Department on fisheries policy in the North; and from Bell Canada and NorthwesTel on telephone service in the eastern and western parts of the Northwest Territories. The speaker recessed the session on March 10.

Public Accounts Committee

At the end of March, the Standing Committee on Finance and Public Accounts held its first public hearings as a Public Accounts Committee.

The committee considered the report of the Auditor-General of Canada on the financial information system put in place by the Government of the Northwest Territories, and heard testimony from territorial government officials during the three days of public hearings.

Verbatim records of the public sessions of the committee's hearings were published.

Tenth Session (Resumed)

Further steps in the political development of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories were announced by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro when the Tenth Session resumed in Yellowknife on May 9.

Mr. Munro announced that the Deputy Commissioner, one of two key officials appointed by the federal government, would no longer be required as a member of the Executive Committee. Arrangements would have to be made to assure continuity in the absence of the Commissioner, Mr. Munro said, "but it is the intention of the federal government that the position of a federally-appointed Deputy Commissioner as an active feature of northern politics will cease to exist."

The decision about what should replace the position was up to the Assembly, said Mr. Munro. "You may wish at some stage an eighth elected member to assume ministerial responsibilities." The minister commended Robert Pilot for the excellent job he had done as the Northwest Territories' last Deputy Commissioner.

The announcement fulfilled an earlier request made by the Assembly.

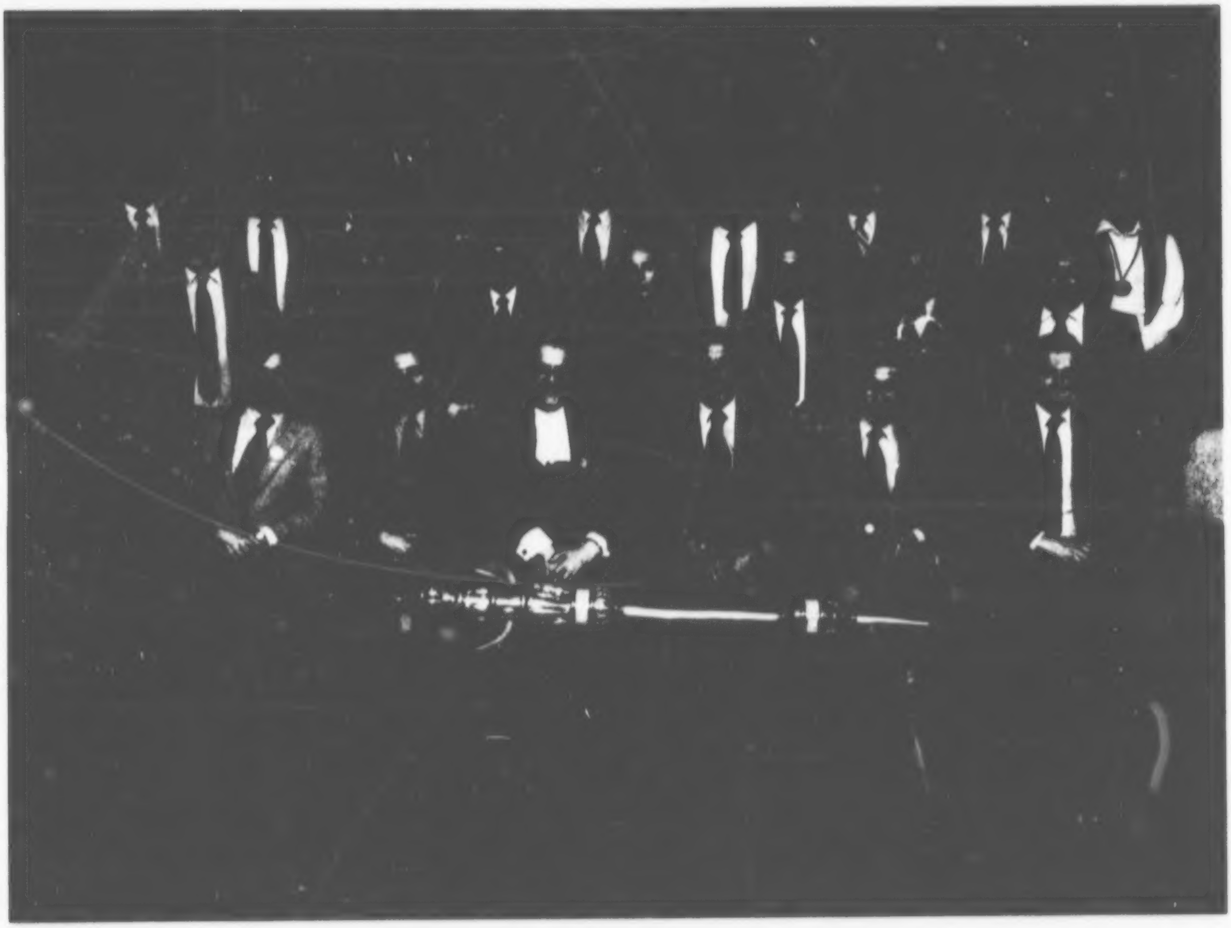
Mr. Munro told the Assembly that the Commissioner's role would continue until land claims had been settled and political arrangements in the N.W.T. were both clarified and well-supported by Northerners. But in order to aid the transition to full responsible government, "it may well be appropriate that the Leader of the Elected Members should now assume the role of deputy chairman of the Executive Committee", a position previously filled by the Deputy Commissioner.

The minister pointed out that political and constitutional development both nationally and in the North are linked together.

"The settlement of comprehensive native land claims is a condition of division and as I said, division is tied very much into the whole northern political constitutional strategy here in the North and the ongoing process. So the three are linked. That is how important this threesome linkage, this chain, is to the whole evolution of the Territories."

Mr. Munro indicated that the federal government was working on developing a formula-based approach to territorial financing, a promise he had made in November. In line with strengthening the role and responsibilities of elected representatives, the Commissioner would be directed to give up his role as chairman of the Financial Management Board, the minister added.

The minister also announced that $2.1 million would be made available to assist the ongoing constitutional process in the north. The Nunavut Constitutional Forum would receive $800,000 and the Western Constitutional Forum would receive $1.3 million in 1983-84, with a further $92,000 available to the Western Forum in 1984-85. Once agreement had been reached on a boundary and the distribution of powers among levels of government, a further $515,000 would be available to the two groups.



The Ninth Legislative Assembly completed its four year term in 1983.
Back row: Hon. George Braden (Yellowknife North); Robert H. MacQuarrie (Yellowknife Centre); Ipeelee Kilabuk (Baffin Central); Moses Appaqaq (Hudson Bay); Bruce McLaughlin (Pine Point); Mark Evaluarjuk (Foxe Basin); William Noah (Keewatin North); Hon. Richard Nerysoo (Mackenzie Delta); Nick G. Sibbeston (Mackenzie Liard);

Centre row: Robert Sayine (Great Slave East); Lynda M. Sorensen (Yellowknife South); Hon. James J. Wah-Shee (Rae-Lac La Martre); Nellie J. Cournoyea (Western Arctic); Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South); Ludy K. Pudluk (High Arctic); Hon. Kane Tologanak (Central Arctic);

Front row: Hon. Dennis G. Patterson (Frobisher Bay); Hon. Thomas Butters (Inuvik); Hon. Donald M. Stewart (Hay River); Peter C. Fraser (Mackenzie Great Bear); Tagak E. C. Curley (Keewatin South); Hon. Arnold McCallum (Slave River).

Not shown are James Arreak who represented Baffin Central 1979-80 and Gordon Wray who represented Keewatin North in 1983.

Mr. Munro praised the achievements of the Ninth Assembly, which he said "confronted important issues during its life and has dramatically altered the speed and direction of political evolution in the North."

New Liquor Ordinance

Among the many pieces of legislation presented for the Assembly's approval during the second part of the tenth session was a new Liquor Ordinance on which the Executive Committee had been working for several years.

The new ordinance made significant changes in the way in which the government dealt with liquor. Instead of one member being responsible for the administration of the entire liquor system and the ordinance, the new ordinance split the administration into two parts.

One executive member would be responsible for administering the liquor licensing board, for establishing liquor stores, and for administering the local option provisions of the ordinance. A second executive member would be responsible for administering the liquor licensing system, the operation of liquor stores and the purchase and sale of liquor in the N.W.T.

The new ordinance increased the allowable size of the liquor licensing board from five members to nine members, in order to permit more regional representation. The board also would become subject to policy guidelines which would be issued from time to time by the Executive Committee.

The ordinance provided for a continuation of the "local option" system in the N.W.T. and gave a statutory base to other systems of liquor control which have been adopted by communities throughout the Territories, explained Justice and Public Services Minister George Braden. Such systems include an unrestricted system, restricted hours for licenced premises, restricted quantities, a committee system in which a locally-elected alcohol education committee decides who can buy liquor, and prohibition.

The new ordinance allowed inspectors to suspend liquor licences for up to 48 hours pending a board hearing, provided more protection for licencees and gave the board power to levy a fine of up to $5,000 and suspend a licence until the fine was paid.

In order to discourage impulse purchases of liquor, restrictions were placed on off-premises beer sales and provisions were included which could delay delivery of liquor orders for up to 24 hours after the order was placed.

The new ordinance made it an offence to make a false or misleading mail application for the purchase of liquor, allowed judges to sentence interdicted persons convicted of drinking or persons under 19 to community work orders, and allowed courts to order the forfeiture of vehicles or airplanes used in relation to an offence.

Two major amendments and a number of minor amendments were made to the bill during the two days of discussion. A motion put forward by Mackenzie-Laird MLA Nick Sibbeston to have beer purchased for off-premises consumption restricted to 12 bottles rather than 24 was carried. After extensive discussion, the government put forward a new clause defining the conditions under which inspectors could close down licenced premises: MLA's had argued that "in the public interest" gave inspectors too much latitude.

Electoral Boundaries Changes

Extensive discussion also took place on the Report of the Northwest Territories Electoral District Boundaries Commission, a three-man panel set up by the Assembly to review the existing constituencies and recommend any changes which might be necessary.

The commission had presented a majority report and a minority report. The majority report recommended that the existing constituencies of Mackenzie Liard and Central Arctic each be divided in two; the minority report proposed also adding an additional seat in Yellowknife.

A motion to accept the recommendations of the minority report was defeated 11-7 after extensive debate and several attempts to amend the motion.

After several days of discussion, the House approved a motion which accepted the commission's report as it had been amended. The amendments would retain the Western Arctic constituency as it exists; alter the boundaries of the new Kitikmeot West constituency to exclude Holman Island and the surrounding area which is part of the Western Arctic constituency; keep the name of Yellowknife North as is, rather than changing it to Yellowknife East, but include the lakes adjacent to the Ingraham Trail within that constituency.

Other Legislation

Other legislation approved during the continuation of the tenth session included:

- An amendment to the Council Ordinance to protect witnesses before the Legislative Assembly or its committees from liability, and also to allow members to be paid incidental expenses up to the opening day of a session;

- An amendment to the Fair Practices Ordinance allowing the appointment of an officer to deal with complaints;

- An amendment to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance to increase membership on the board of directors from 10 to 12;

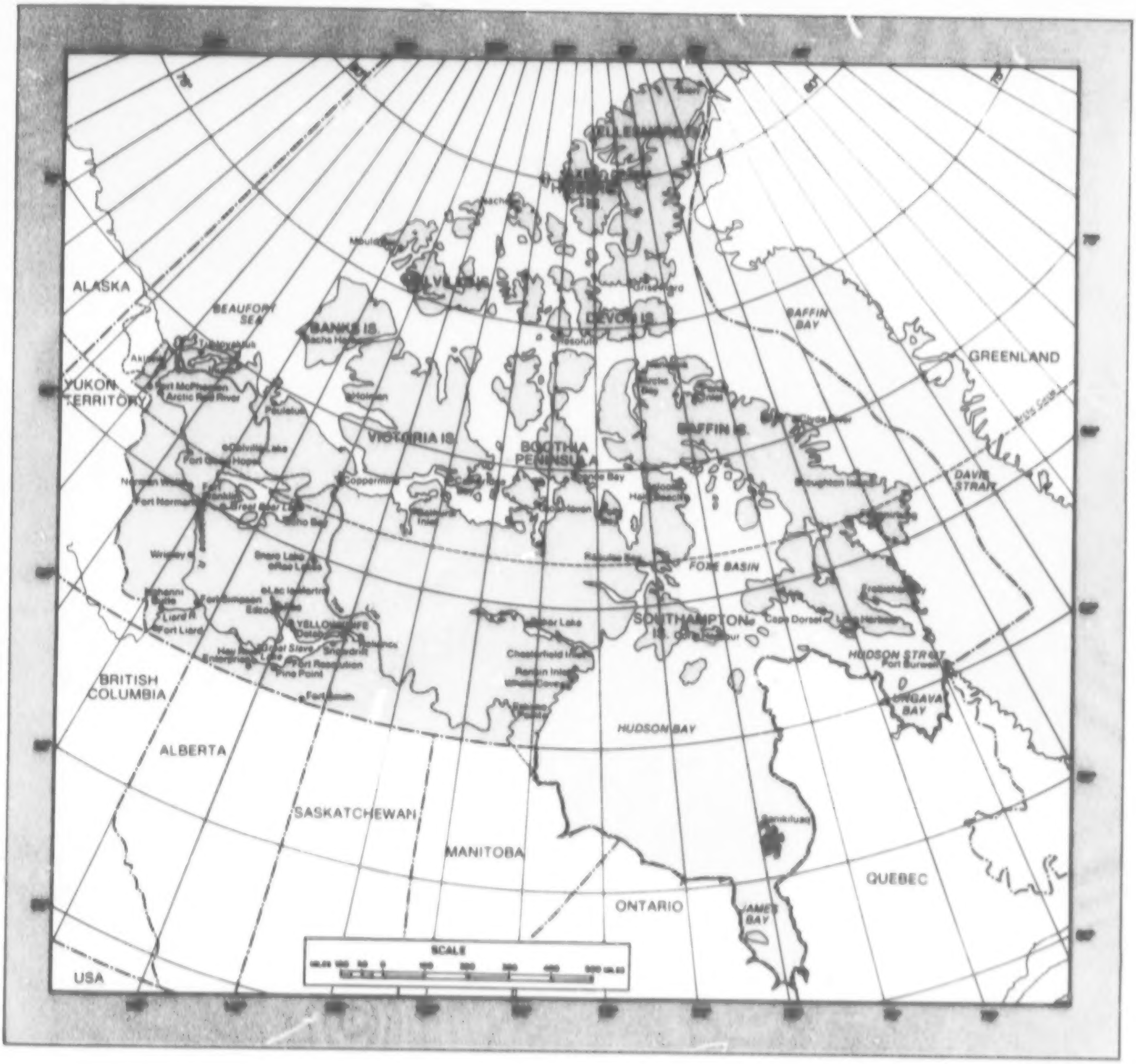
- An ordinance establishing an Advisory Council on the Status of Women;

- An amendment to the Societies Ordinance allowing for fees to be set by regulation instead of by statute;

- An amendment to the Workers' Compensation Ordinance increasing the year's maximum assessable remuneration.

Supplementary appropriations to cover the expenditures of the public service in 1982-83 and 1983-84 also were approved.

Northwest Territories


ALASKA
BEAUFORT SEA
BANKS IS.
Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk
Aklavik
YUKON TERRITORY
Fort McPherson
Arctic Red River
Paulatuk
Holman
VICTORIA IS.
Colville Lake
Fort Good Hope
Norman Wells
Fort Norman
Fort Franklin
Great Bear Lake
Coppermine
Echo Bay
Wrigley
Snare Lake
Rae Lakes
Lac la Martre
Nahanni Butte
Fort Simpson
Edzo
Liard R.
Fort Liard
YELLOWKNIFE
Hay River
Enterprise
Great Slave Lake
Snowdrift
Fort Resolution
Pine Point
Fort Smith
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
USA
Mould Bay
Resolute
Grise Fiord
DEVON IS.
BOOTHIA PENINSULA
Spence Bay
Gjoa Haven
Cambridge Bay
Bathurst Inlet
Arctic Bay
Pond Inlet
BAFFIN IS.
Clyde River
Broughton Island
Igloolik
Hall Beach
Repulse Bay
FOXE BASIN
Baker Lake
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Whale Cove
SOUTHAMPTON IS.
Coral Harbour
Cape Dorset
Lake Harbour
Frobisher Bay
HUDSON STRAIT
Port Burwell
UNGAVA BAY
HUDSON BAY
JAMES BAY
Sanikiluaq
BAFFIN BAY
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
SCALE

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL